

# THE CALCUTTA JOURNAL,

OF

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[No. 117]

### MISCELLANEOUS.

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#### General Summary.

We are still unable to communicate the arrival of any of the expected Ships from England. We received yesterday a Letter from the Commander of the *BELLE ALLIANCE*, forwarding our London Papers by His Majesty's Sloop *CURLEW*; but as these do not extend beyond the 3d of January, we conclude that she left Portsmouth on the 4th, as first stated, and not on the 8th as subsequently reported. The Letter is dated "Off the Basses, May 1st," and as the Ship was going into Madras for a few days only, she cannot be long in reaching Calcutta.

In our present Number we give some Political Articles on the Present State of our Finances, on the aspect of Public Affairs, and on the extension of our Commerce, which will be read with interest, and which merit general attention. Two Sheets are occupied with Asiatic subjects, one by an able and unanswerable Article from the last Number of the *Friend of India*, just published, in Reply to *CARNATICUS*, and another by a long Letter from the *YOUNG INDIAN*, in severe but merited censure on the English and the Indian *JOHN BULL*.

We have almost ceased, Editorially, to notice the fallen and degraded state of the Tory Press of India, because having already stoutly fought the battle single handed against the influence of wealth, and rank, and power, and prejudice combined, and having triumphed almost beyond hope over them all, both before a Jury of our countrymen assembled to pass the solemn Verdict of the Law, and before the Great Court of Public Opinion, to which we are all amenable, it might be thought a vaunting of our victory, or an ungenerous treading on a fallen foe to pursue the warfare when our enemies were so completely humbled as to abandon every post they occupied.—In abstaining, ourselves, however, from such warfare, common justice demands of us, that if the gauntlet be again thrown down, and all the Friends and Supporters of the cause of Liberty at home be vilified in terms that nothing can justify, we should give to the admirers of such Patriotic men the same room to repel the slanders cast on them, as their enemies can command in other Prints to scatter them abroad. We should like to see our pages occupied with other subjects; but while space can be found in the pages of our contemporaries to vilify and defame the Friends of Freedom, and the Benefactors of the Human Race, be their name, or rank, or station what they may, we shall hold it our duty to give at least an equal space to their Defenders; and if, in doing this, we give offence to some, we shall perhaps deserve the thanks of others; but what is of far more consequence in our estimation than either of these, we shall perform our duty to the cause we are bound by every tie of principle to advocate, and we appeal to the common sense and justice of mankind for our acquittal.

After the events that have already passed, we are sure it will be unnecessary for us to disavow all personal or private considerations in discussions like these. They ought never to be mixed up together, and least of all does it seem allowable that the party who voluntarily commences the example of speaking of public men with almost unexampled freedom should seek shelter from that freedom of remark which he permits himself to be the organ of giving to the world on others.

We sincerely hope, however, that the effect of this brief Controversy, which may be considered as founded wholly on

the pages of *JOHN BULL* itself, and may no doubt be closed whenever those pages are freed from the odious slanders on the most virtuous and upright of the Friends of the People, will be to induce the Gentlemanly Editor of the Calcutta *JOHN BULL*—who at various times has laid such stress on his desire to avoid all controversy, to stir up no animosities, and to make his Paper in every respect a Gentlemanly one—to discard for ever the infamous Print which has brought on its head such deserved execration in England, that no man in all the British Parliament could muster courage enough to speak in its defence. We ought to be, and we are, more scrupulous here with regard to the abuses of the Press than they are in England;—but let it be for a moment imagined that any of the Members of Council, Secretaries to Government, or Public Functionaries of India, with their Mothers, Wives, and Daughters, were dragged before the Indian Public and held up to infamy and scorn in the manner that *JOHN BULL* has done to almost every Family of rank in England who would not bend their necks to the yoke of Ministers and were independent enough to sympathise with an injured and persecuted woman.—If we, for instance, have incurred the risk of banishment and the ruin of all our future prospects, by what most men deemed a mild and respectful explanation of our motives, and have been tried at the Bar of Justice for merely saying that Secretaries were not better than other men; what punishment would not justly have awaited us, had we used the thousandth part of the licence of *JOHN BULL* towards those who differed from us in political opinion merely? And surely, though policy and prudence may make some men act differently in different countries, no one will say that on the broad principles of equity, Justice is not the same thing in India and in England; or that a man, with his mother, his wife and all his relations, provided they are *absent* from the country, may be held up to the ridicule of India, but that those who are *present* must not even be named unless to be praised and flattered, whether they deserve it or not. We are satisfied that no well constituted mind can admit a distinction of this nature, and that generally speaking, it is more useful, as well as more magnanimous, to reverse the rule, to speak the truth boldly, as we have done, to those who are near, and rather assist to defend than calumniate those whose absence, though it ought not to shield their public acts from animadversion, ought at least to shield their mothers and their wives from the poisoned arrows of slander.

We are convinced that the Editor of the Calcutta *JOHN BULL* would be incapable of doing this from himself, either here or elsewhere; but as, according to law and common feeling, the voluntary publication of selected matter entails some responsibility at least on the head of the publisher or selector, we hope he will see the propriety, in deference to that common feeling, of consigning the *LONDON JOHN BULL* to the obscurity and contempt it deserves; and if he were to follow up this by ceasing to bear a name, which, as applied to a Newspaper, has become infamous from its first possessor; and without abandoning his party politics, if he has any, call his Paper, the *Oriental Selector*, *Compiler*, *Condenser*, or any other name that might occur, we seriously and honestly believe that more than the half of those who even now read it, would receive such a change as a pledge of future improvement, and think it as beneficial to the cause they espouse—that of the present Ministers of England—as we should deem it honourable to the Editor's understanding and to the feelings which it would indicate.

In the Third Sheet will be found the article from the last Number of the FRIEND OF INDIA, just published, entitled "Britain and India," pointing out the advantages which the latter has derived from the former, and replying to CARNATICUS, in the ASIATIC JOURNAL. Every Briton must rejoice at the picture which the FRIEND OF INDIA is enabled to give of the benevolent exertions of our Native Country to diffuse knowledge and happiness in Foreign lands, even when misery calls aloud for relief at home; and calls not in vain. But as public writers, we should beware of bestowing too much praise even on what is really laudable; lest men become so intoxicated with this sort of flattery as to think they have done enough, and relax in their efforts to accomplish what is yet to do. This can be avoided only by keeping the public eye fixed on the mass of evil that yet remains, and not overrating the success of the benevolent attempts already made to remove it. We therefore think it our duty to point out one slight error into which we apprehend the able and benevolent writer has fallen.

"It is certain, says the, that notwithstanding our own ignorance of their circumstances, and the yet almost unbroken influence of these depraved habits and principles which have hitherto prevailed throughout the country, India has already derived more benefit from British sway than from that of any or of all the foreign nations to which she has ever been subject" &c. We have often contemplated with infinite satisfaction the moral and intellectual improvement that India must derive from the introduction of British laws, learning, and principles of government, and whenever our pen can accelerate the desirable result, its exercise will not be wanting. But the sentence quoted would lead the world to believe that the depraved habits and principles mentioned are already vanishing away, and the dawn of moral improvement is already advancing. We are sorry to say that we are not possessed of any evidence sufficient to warrant this gratifying conclusion. On the contrary, we have heard it asserted by persons who possess an intimate knowledge of the people of this country that some vices of the most pernicious kind, have vastly increased in India since "the handful of distant islanders borne thither on a raft of plantain trees have restored to it the blessing of security and internal repose;" and that their growth continues unabated to this very day.

The vices we mean are Perjury and Prostitution. The latter is said to have been almost unknown at a former period of Indian History, and is described to have sprung up in a manner which we decline here to mention. Of the crime of perjury we see the most flagrant examples every day, as the pages of the CALCUTTA JOURNAL for the last few months can amply testify. The mention of this, will we hope have the effect of turning the attention of the benevolent Friend of India to this subject, to ascertain the causes of such a serious evil, and point out what he deems the most efficient remedy. It will also serve to rouse our benevolent countrymen to still more active exertions, not only "because millions are annually perishing for lack of knowledge;" but because vice, the great enemy of human happiness, is flourishing luxuriantly under those institutions we have bestowed upon India, with a view to promote its welfare; which have indeed wrought a glorious change in its political condition, but we should be deceiving ourselves to suppose the beneficial influence of these or of any thing else we have yet done, has penetrated through inveterate prejudice and ancient custom, and established itself in the hearts of the people.

*The Pamphleteer.*—The last number of that useful publication the PAMPHLETEER contains, among other pieces, the Essay on the Piedmontese revolution, by Count Santa Rosa, and the Letters of the Emperor Joseph. It is doing a most valuable service to the historian and man of letters, to preserve fugitive works of this kind, which are frequently sung aside by the common reader, on account of their unpretending appearance, when the topics of which they treat have lost their immediate and temporary interest: though in fact it is from such temporary documents, and from them alone, that future ages will be able to form a correct idea of the past. While, however, we applaud Mr. Wilby for the design of his publication, and for its generally ex-

cellent materials, we must be allowed to notice two circumstances which have in some degree detracted from the merit of his late numbers. One is the introduction of works, which, from their peculiar character, are universally known, and are sure to maintain their celebrity: for instance, such a work as "Cornaro's Treatise on Health and Longevity," which is quite sure of finding its way to posterity in every nation, without any adventitious aid. The other circumstance is the introduction of original pamphlets. This strikes us as being contrary to the very spirit and object of the compiler, which is to collect all such works as have received the sanction of public opinion, and have acquired a certain degree of popularity, however short-lived. We must say that the stamp of durability ought not to be affixed to any work which has never ventured of itself to emerge into public life: some ordeal is absolutely necessary before it deserves to take rank and fame with those hardier rivals that have fought and stood their ground, among the conflicting opinions of the day, and have attracted observation and regard from the general reader, as well as from the individual publisher.

*Irish Intelligence.*—It appears by the latest Irish intelligence, that Government are recovering, in some degree, from the panic which had induced them to begin a series of preparations for the better protection of Dublin. The work of putting up barriers at the several avenues to the capital is said, by the papers, to be suspended. Of course the seat of Government ought not to be left exposed to another surprise, so disgraceful and so nearly fatal as that under Lord HARDWICKE's administration. But, on the other hand, it is mischievous, and even wicked, to adopt measures indicative of an alarm not justified by any evidence of symptoms yet made known to men in power; and still more, if the alarm be not really entertained by those who profess to act upon it. The peaceable and timid are thus disturbed, and many among the more affluent orders served with a pretext to quit their posts, and to increase at once the weakness of Government and the wants of the poor crying in vain for employment. Surround the habitations of the miserable Irish peasantry with a few of those comforts of which they alone among the nations of Europe are destitute, and you will erect for yourselves a rampart, more impregnable than by planting a triple line of palisades round the Castle walls.

The list of outrages betrays no abatement in the strength, nor any mitigation in the ferocious spirit, of the insurgents. The manner of the exhibition might now and then be called fantastic, if its effects were not so melancholy, and its motives apparently so depraved. It is now stated, that on the night of Tuesday, the 4th of Dec. a body of the country people, described to be well armed, and amounting to more than two hundred persons, attacked the farm of Inch, between Ballingarry and Charleville, near the borders of Cork and Limerick, where, without taking any lives, they cut down above 130 trees, most of them fruit-trees, part of which they carried away, having brought 100 cars for the purpose. That such a scene as this could take place any where, by day or night, in the South of Ireland—that devastation on so large a scale, requiring an assemblage of such numbers of banditti, and such a length of time to perpetrate, should be carried on without interruption, and finished with shouts of triumph over the law of the land and the force of the executive power—speaks volumes for the defenceless condition to which, in spite of a numerous army, the KING's unoffended subjects are reduced. Whether this particular act proceeded from vindictive motives towards the owner of the ruined property, we are not able to determine. Notwithstanding an act of Parliament for the encouragement of planting in Ireland, whereby the tenant becomes entitled, to the value of the trees which he registers, the growth of timber as well as of fruit-trees has made but feeble progress. The peasants have always fastened on the young wood as their prey—in quiet times for fuel, in periods of disturbance for arms. The papers, we see, go on flattering themselves, that offences against the public tranquillity are diminishing; but the facts they record are at open variance with their opinion.

*Sir Thomas Gordon.*—We some time ago published an article from the CONSTITUTIONNEL stating that Sir Thomas Gordon, an



Englishman, had been made commander of Tripolizza, the capital of the Morea, which had not long since fallen into the hands of the Greeks. The TRAVELLER gives the following particulars respecting this Gentleman:—

"Mr. Gordon (not Sir Thomas unless he has been invested with some foreign order of knighthood) is a Scotch gentleman of fortune, and was formerly an officer in that distinguished regiment the Scotch Greys. He is a man of great zeal and personal bravery, and of very considerable acquirements. He travelled much, some years ago, in Greece, where he acquired a knowledge of the country and of the language, which he speaks with perfect fluency. While in Turkey, he married an Armenian lady. On the breaking out of the war between Russia and Napoleon, he entered the Russian service as a volunteer, and served during the famous Russian Campaign, being attached to one of the commanders as an aide-de camp. He afterwards retired to Scotland, where he remained till the present year. On the breaking out of the war in Greece, in the fate of which country he naturally took the warmest interest, he quitted his estate, and taking a large sum of money with him (it is said 20,000*l.*), went to Marseilles, where he purchased a vessel, freighted it with arms and ammunition, and proceeded to the Morea. He is high in the confidence of the local government, is at the Head of Ypsilanti's staff, and is, as we have already stated, Commandant of Tripolizza."

*Lord Strangford.*—We have received this morning *Ham-burgh* papers to the 9th of November. On more than one occasion, it has been represented, in advices from Constantinople, that the English Ambassador, Lord Strangford, possesses in an unprecedented degree, the confidence of the Ottoman Government, and these papers contain additional proofs of that fact. It appears that his Lordship has had the distinguished honour of dining several times with the Sultan; we call it a distinguished honour, because the same account adds, that it "has never before been shown to any other Ambassador;" and these matters are all things of mere conventional import. It is further represented that his Lordship is constantly consulted by the Ministers of the Porte, in every thing connected with the critical state of its negotiations with Russia. From this circumstance alone, no inconsiderable confidence may be derived with respect to the probable termination of the existing disputes.—*Courier*.

*Bonaparte.*—A letter from Paris mentions that by the Duke de Leuchtenberg (Prince Eugene) came to Paris for three days, by consent of the King, to confer with General Bertrand upon the testamentary bequests of Bonaparte. He maintained the most strict incognito. With respect to the will of Napoleon, it is said that, besides the legacy of 18 millions in favour of M. de Montholon, which has been noticed in the English papers, it bequeaths three millions to his Valet de Chambre, Marchand; 32 millions to Bertrand and the Prince Eugene; and finally, 44 millions to his son. It is further affirmed, that he recommends to his adopted son never to sell the residence of Malmaison, in which he passed with his mother Josephine the only happy period of his life.

*Law Library.*—It does not seem too much to assert about the reign of Elizabeth, ten pounds would approach nearer to the purchase of a complete English Law Library, than 1500*l.* at present. Note to the Chief Baron Gilbert's Law of Evidence, Ed. 1791.

*Bonaparte and Lord Byron.*—The following comparison between Bonaparte and Lord Byron is given by an ultra paper.—"Perhaps, next to the Ex-Emperor, the present age has not seen a vainer individual, or one who ranked himself higher in intellectual eminence above his fellow mortals than the noble Poet, and it is profoundly instructive to observe in both these examples, how cold and cheerless a passion vanity is! In reading his Lordship's works, it is impossible not to be struck with the sad and solitary feeling of melancholy which they every where evince; and in perusing the account of the captivity of St. Helena, we perceive the conqueror of so many nations sinking into sullen despondency, and unable to bear the load of existence." "God grant that I may die soon—very soon! I am well convinced that life is not a blessing, but a curse." Assuming, for a moment, says the MORNING CHRONICLE, this expression of impatience to have been ut-

tered, is vanity the only cause to which it can be ascribed? Nothing but vanity, according to the writer, could have caused Napoleon to despond and pine in hopeless captivity! Nothing but vanity could have caused him to feel the evils attendant on the privation of liberty, infinitely aggravated and rendered almost unendurable by the vexatious policy of his jealous jailor! Vanity, and vanity only could embitter the closing days of the captive soldier, who had carried the terror of his arms to the remotest extremities of Europe, and whose military renown will go down to the latest posterity—deprived of his child, of every thing that sweetens and embellishes life, and subjected to all the petty insults that exalted littleness loves to bestow on fallen greatness, is it to vanity alone that we are to attribute "sullen despondency and an inability to bear the load of existence?" He might indeed, under such grievous circumstances, be excusable for contemplating with some complacency "that place where the wicked cease from troubling, and the weary are at rest."—*Morning Chronicle*.

*London, Dec. 8.*—The Princess Augusta, during her stay abroad, spent her time principally with the Queen of Wirtemberg and the Princess of Hesse Homburg; with the former her Royal Highness stayed about six weeks. The Princess did not go to Hanover.

It is now said that the Earl Talbot will, on his return from Ireland, succeed the Duke of Montrose as Master of the Horse.

The report of the return of the Marquess of Hastings, which we copied yesterday from a *Morning Paper*, is said not to be entitled to credit. A letter written by the Noble Marquess, dated the 20th April last, states, that his Lordship and family were all well, and contains no allusion whatever to an intended return. Many of his Lordship's most intimate friends give not the slightest credit to the report.

It has been mentioned in several of the London papers that the King is about to honour our country with his presence: by visiting our noble Lord Lieutenant at Eastnor Castle. We apprehend that this statement is incorrect, or at least premature. But a Correspondent assures us, that his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester is expected at Eastnor Castle in the present week, and that many distinguished persons in this and the adjoining counties are invited to meet him.—*Hereford Journal*.

The Right Hon. George Canning, M. P., with his Lady and daughter, passed through Derby this morning (Wednesday, 5th instant) on their way to Trentham, the seat of the Marquess of Stafford, and alighted for a short time at Mr. Hoare's, the New King's Head Inn.—*Derby Mercury*.

*Trigonometrical Survey.*—Captain Veitch and Mr. Drummond, the Engineer Officers entrusted with the conduct of the trigonometrical survey in the North of Scotland, have recently finished their task in Orkney and Zetland, by establishing in those clusters of islands the several positions which serve to connect them with the main land of Scotland, and which, when completed in the subordinate details, will settle accurately the geography of this quarter of the Empire. In their operations they were attended by the *Protection* gun-brig, Captain Hewet, Commander; and that gentleman was employed at the same time in a nautical survey of various Harbours among those islands which stood in need, particularly in Zetland, of more accurate charts than have yet been given to mariners. The labourious and even hazardous task has been brought to a conclusion, with only one serious and painful disaster at the close of the Survey. Mr. Fitzjames, Midshipman, with four men, having gone from the rendezvous at Calf Sound, in Eday, to the island of Sanda, for some provisions, they were lost on their return in one of those fearful currents of tide (the Lashy roost), which are frequent among those islands, and into which no stranger would venture without a pilot, particularly in the slimy narrow boats called gigs, which are so generally attached to ships of war. The fate of Mr. Fitzjames, an amiable and accomplished young gentleman, and his fellow-sufferers has thrown a gloom over the close of this scientific excursion.—*Morning Chronicle*.

**Army Promotions, Appointments, &c.**

8th Dragoons, Cornet Hewett, to be Lieutenant, vice Mayer, dead, Feb. 26; Cornet and Adjutant Stammers, Rank of Lieutenant, Feb. 26.  
17th Dragoons, Cornet Pott, Lieutenant, vice De L'Etang, dead, October 7; W. Penn, Cornet by purchase, vice Raven, promoted, September 1.

14th Foot, Ensign Keowen, Lieutenant vice Newenham, retired, November 11, 1820; Ensign Wood, Lieutenant, vice Akenside, promoted, September 6, 1821; Lieutenant Ware, from 80th Foot, Lieutenant, vice Jenour, removed from the Service, October 18; R. Naylor, Ensign, vice Keowen, November 11, 1820.

17th Foot, Ensign O'Halloran, Lieutenant, vice De Moor, dead, September 30; Ensign Carruthers, Lieutenant, vice Pickering, dead, October 4; R. C. Moffatt, Ensign, September 30; W. S. Moncrieff, Ensign, October 7; Gentleman Cadet C. Forbes, from the Royal Military College, Ensign, October 4, 1821.

24th Foot, Ensign Murray, Lieutenant, vice Schoof, 67th Foot, September 1, 1820; Ensign Hartley, Lieutenant, vice Berwick, 13th Dragoon, October 1; Campbell, from half-pay, 71st Foot, Ensign, vice Murray, September 1; W. M'D Hopper, Ensign, vice Hartley, October 1; Gentleman Cadet W. Buckley, from the Royal Military College, Ensign, vice Hopper, cancelled, October 4, 1821.

30th Foot. — Marcheaux, Ensign, vice Paton, 67th Foot, December 9, 1820.

34th Foot, Ensign Staufford, Lieutenant, vice Bower, 14th Foot, September 1, 1820; Gentleman Cadet D. Costello, from Royal Military College, Ensign, October 4, 1821.

38th Foot, Lieutenant Snodgrass, from 52d Foot, Adjutant and Lieutenant, vice Mathew, resigned Adjutant only, October 18; Brevet Lieutenant Colonel S. Hall, from 89th Foot, Lieutenant Colonel, November 25; Ensign R. Mathew, Lieutenant, November 25; Ensign Alexander Campbell, Lieutenant, November 26; T. Kerr, Lieutenant, November 27; Lieutenant A. Taylor, from half-pay 25th Dragoon, Lieutenant, November 28; Lieutenant G. B. O'Brien, from half-pay 4th W. I. R. Lieutenant, November 28; Lieutenant Alexander Campbell, from half-pay 91st Foot, Lieutenant, November 28; Lieutenant J. Liston, from half-pay 47th Foot, Lieutenant, November 28; Lieutenant J. Buchanan, from 89th Foot, Lieutenant, November 28; Lieutenant T. Armstrong, from half-pay 2d Foot, Lieutenant, November 28; John Campbell, Ensign, vice Mathew, November 28; P. Tudor, Ensign, vice A. Campbell, November 26; H. C. Fraser, Ensign, vice Kerr, November 27; Assistant Surgeon J. Jobson, from half-pay 9th Veteran Battalion Assistant Surgeon, November 28.

47th Foot, Lieutenant Dundas, Captain, vice Fetherston, dead, November 16, 1820; Ensign Deverell, Lieutenant, November 16, 1820; Gentleman Cadet D. Williams, from the Royal Military College, Ensign vice Brown, resigned, October 3, 1821; Gentleman Cadet E. M. Frome, from the Royal Military College, Ensign, vice Deverell, November 4.

53d Foot, Ensign Gray, Lieutenant vice Davies, dead, Jan. 3.

59th Foot, Ensign Coventry, Lieutenant vice Carmichael, Adjutant, May 12, 1820; J. M'Gregor, Ensign, May 12, 1820.

67th Foot, Lieutenant Schoof, from 24th Foot, Lieutenant, vice Rowan, promoted, September 1, 1821; Ensign Paton, from 30th Foot, Lieutenant vice Marriot, dead, December 9.

87th Foot, Assistant Surgeon Brown, from half-pay 24th Dragoons, Assistant Surgeon vice Robson, resigned, November 1, 1820.

89th Foot, Lieutenant O'Neil, from half-pay 93d Foot, Lieutenant vice Ware, 14th Foot, October 18, 1821; C. Arrow, Ensign, vice Norcott, dead, October 16, 1821; Lieutenant Naylor, Adjutant vice Cannon, resigned, Adjutant only, October 1; Brevet Major L. Basden, Major vice Hall, November 25, 1821.

**Exchanges.**—Brevet Major Tomkinson, from 16th Dragoons, received difference between full pay Cavalry, and full pay Infantry, with Captain Macan, half-pay 24th Dragoons; Captain Bray, from 67th Foot, received difference with Brevet Major Bunce, half-pay 24th Dragoons; Captain Elliott, from 11th Dragoons, with Captain Creighton, 47th Foot; Captain Emers, from 53d Foot, received difference with Captain Young, half-pay; Lieutenant Newton, from 4th Dragoons, with Lieutenant Anderson, 87th Foot; Lieutenant Slaney, from 8th Dragoons, with Lieutenant Murphy, half-pay 25th Dragoons; Lieutenant Allingham, from 11th Dragoons, received difference with Lieutenant White, half-pay 24th Dragoons; Lieutenant Proctor, from 2d Foot, with Lieutenant M'Carthy, 38th Foot; Ensign Adams, from 64th Foot, with Ensign Belford, 10th Foot; W. Jenour, from 69th Foot, with Ensign M. of Carmarthen, half-pay 8 W. I. Rang.

**Resignations and Retirements.**—Lieutenants Pennington, 15th Dragoons, Newenham, 14th Foot, Pepprose, 29th Foot, Simpson, 51st Foot,

Mansell, 14th Foot, Cornet Lloyd, 1st Dragoon Guards, Ensign Brown, 37th Foot, Assistant Surgeon Robson, 57th Foot.

**Appointments Cancelled.**—Lieutenant Colonels Plenderleath, 1st Foot, Lieutenant Leslie, 18th Dragoons, 2d Lieutenant Moorhead, 1st Ceylon Regiment, Cornet Swinhoe, 22d Dragoons, Ensign Hopper, 24th Foot.

**Shipping Intelligence.**

**Deal, December 30.**—Wind N. N. W.—The RAWLINS, Drew, for St. Kitt's; AMAZON, for Jamaica; CHARLOTTE, for New York; and ABDO-NA, for Jamaica, lost anchors and cables yesterday, the latter has proceeded to Ramsgate harbour. Sailed for the River, the CALEDONIA, Gillies, from Bengal.

**Margate, December 30.**—The boat which was so long in attendance with the anchor and cable for the JULIANA, has been out to the Kentish Knock this morning, and reports that in about seven and a half fathom water they discovered the masts of a sunken vessel, which appeared to be teak wood; the sea being very high, they continued but a short time.

**Portsmouth, December 30.**—The BELLE ALLIANCE, Rolfe, in Friday's gale, was obliged to cut her best hower cable (of which she lost nearly the whole), and an anchor. The BARBADOS PLANTER, having driven, got foul of the BELLE ALLIANCE, when both vessels sustained damage, but not very considerable.

**Proclamation.**

BY HIS EXCELLENCY SIR THOMAS MAITLAND.

His Excellency the Lord High Commissioner having, according to the advice of the President and of the Senate, issued a proclamation dated the 9th of this month, by which the perfect approbation expressed by his Majesty the Sovereign Protector of these States, relatively to the strict neutrality promulgated by the Government of the Ionian Islands in the present crisis, and the war which has broken out in the neighbourhood of these islands, was made known, by which resolution the inhabitants of these islands were recommended to pay the most constant and strict observance to the regulations and ordinances which have been issued with a view to preserve that neutrality inviolate;

And as, notwithstanding these regulations and ordinances, several flagrant violations have taken place, not only of that neutrality and the law of nations, but even of humanity, as at Cerigo, to such a degree, that it is impossible to repeat them without horror;

The Lord High Commissioner of the Sovereign Protector, according to the advice of the President and Senate, being anxious to prevent any further violation of the neutrality, and with a view to preserve public tranquillity, and to rescue from the effects of their own folly those imprudent individuals who have attempted, and who do attempt, to involve these islands in the calamities which surround them, is pleased to proclaim—

That from the present date (except in case of storm), no ship of war belonging to the belligerent parties, or any other nation co-operating with either of them, shall be received in any of the ports in the Ionian States.

That all communication with the above-mentioned vessels is expressly prohibited, except through the medium of the proper officers of the Ionian Government, to whom it may be intrusted.

That every subject of the Ionian States, or any other individual residing there, who shall in future dare to attempt, of his own accord, to have the least communication with such vessels, shall be considered as guilty of open rebellion against the Ionian Government, and shall be treated accordingly.

This proclamation shall be printed and published in the Greek and Italian languages.

From the Palace at Corfu, } By Order of his Excellency,  
October 29, 1821. } FRED. HANCKEY, Secretary.

**EUROPE DEATHS.**

On Christmas-day, 1821, at Broughton-hall, in Lancashire, WILLIAM JONES, Esq. upwards of forty years, a partner in the banking house of Messrs. JONES LLOYD and Co. in London and Manchester. As a man of business he was uniformly distinguished for integrity, exactness, and liberality; and in all the relations of private life he was equally distinguished for the most kind, humane, generous, and benevolent conduct on all occasions: in his own family, in Manchester, his native town, and throughout the extensive circle of his acquaintance, his loss will be long and sincerely lamented.

On the 9th of December, ANN, wife of the Rev. JOHN NUNNITT M'Evoy, vicar of Kineton, in the county of Warwick, in the 53d year of her age.



## MISCELLANEOUS.

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### Present State of our Finances.

*Times, January 3, 1822.*

A pamphlet has been published on the present state of the finances, which appears to us to deserve some notice. It purports to be an "Address to the Members of the House of Commons, by one of themselves." On which side of the House the author (if really a member of it) has been used to sit, we do not pretend to conjecture; but it may, without scruple, be averred, that few of the honourable gentlemen of either party have displayed upon the momentous subject of the national finances, so much keen research into those rules and principles which have governed our system of loan-making for above a century, or have put forth such a fair and straight-forward statement of the miserable consequences in which that system has at length involved us. The details of the author's proposed remedy may give rise, perhaps, to considerable difference of opinion, according to the theoretic views, or personal interests, of those who apply themselves to the consideration of it. But the question, as well as the work, possesses strong claims upon the public attention; and a short outline of the manner in which the author has classed his observations, followed by an extract or two from the pamphlet itself, can hardly fail, we should hope, to be useful. He begins by asserting that—

"The excessive amount of the national debt is generally acknowledged to be the immediate source of all our distress; but I am persuaded that the primary cause of no inconsiderable part of it, is the improvident system which has for some years been pursued by those who have successively had the direction of our finances, of funding by increase of capital, or, in other words, of borrowing a small sum, and engaging to pay a large one; and I apprehend that without correcting, as far as is now in our power, this fatal error, all attempts to provide effectual relief will prove fruitless."

He then retraces to its origin, during the reign of King WILLIAM, the funding system of this country, as exhibited by our successive ministers of finance. The first loan referred to (and it was not large) was in 1690, for the sum of 370,000*l*.

In that reign the legal rate of interest was 6 per cent. The whole debt contracted by King WILLIAM, in his arduous war against, the whole power of Louis XIV., to the conclusion of peace in 1697, was 20,000,000*l*, or no more than 2,500,000*l*. per annum, part of which was paid off during the peace.

The war of the Spanish succession, which continued for ten years and a half, and comprehended within it the immortal career of MARLBOROUGH increased the debt by 35,000,000*l*, being at the rate of about 3,000,000*l*. per annum. We had in this war to advance large subsidies to the Germans, and several large sums for Holland.

In 1717, the current rate of interest had fallen below that at which most of the loans had been contracted; and the occasion was seized by Government, though in defiance of a strong combined opposition from the monied men, to reduce the interest on a part of the debt amounting to near 27,000,000*l*. from 6 to 5 per cent.; and with the surplus of the funds which had been appropriated as a provision for the higher rate of interest, the first Sinking Fund was created for the gradual redemption of the debt.

In 1727, another fall in the current rate of interest produced a new reduction of the interest on the funded debt of from 5 per cent. to 4: the principal affected by this reduction was little short of 38,000,000*l*.; and the yearly saving of revenue was above 900,000*l*.

During the Spanish war, which commenced in 1740, the monied men defeated several attempts of Ministers to effect a still further reduction in the interest of the debt from 4 to 3 per cent. In 1748 and 1749, the two last years of that war, above ten millions of money were borrowed, when, for the first time in the history of our funding system, an additional capital was written down for the subscribers, viz., 10 per cent. beyond the capital advanced to the Government; or in other words, the nation signed a bond to pay 110*l*. for every 100*l*. which it borrowed. The Spanish war increased the debt by 31,000,000*l*, being an expenditure, above the national income, of 3,400,000*l*. per annum. In October, 1749, soon after the peace, when Mr. PELHAM was Minister of Finance, the interest was reduced from 4 to 3 per cent. on the further portion of the debt, amounting to upwards of 57,000,000*l*.

We need not pursue this part of the subject in detail: the several reductions of interest were made, of course, with the consent of the stockholders, who had the option of being paid off at par, or of accepting in future the reduced rate of interest.

The war of 1756 was distinguished by a bold adoption, and frequent aggravation, of whatever had been held most improvident and injurious in the practice of former loans. Irredeemable annuities were granted, and large amount of stock beyond the sum total of the money borrowed was created; thus rendering the burdens of the borrowing system both heavier while they lasted, and more likely to endure.

The author then enumerates the several sums borrowed in the American war, in settling for which the evil principles already acted on had been religiously adhered to; and to sum up all upon this branch of the subject, the stock created, or debt contracted, from the year 1793 to 1816 exceeded the money actually received by the nation in no less a sum than 297,842,152*l*. So that on the 1st of Jan., 1821, the aggregate of the unredeemed national debt, funded and unfunded, was not less than eight hundred and thirty-two millions sterling.

The inference from the above statements is twofold:—1st. As has been already mentioned, the burden is aggravated by the improvident and unskilful manner in which it has been created; and 2d, according to the finance system now in operation, it is utterly impossible to accomplish any sensible relief. The author proceeds to the consideration of the Sinking Fund, as the only visible source of relief held out to us; and after reviewing its actual effects, he calculates the utter inadequacy of its powers to the desired purpose. Of the 133 years since the Revolution, we have spent 66 in war. It would be ridiculous, if it were not a melancholy comparison, were we to set the rate of reduction by the sinking fund during peace, against the rate at which the debt was accumulated during war, within the period referred to. Let us take a single sample: The American war, of eight year's duration, increased the debt by upwards of 121,000,000*l*.; and in the succeeding ten years of peace, the sinking fund of Mr. PITT, worked by his own hand, diminished the same debt by less than 6,000,000*l*.; that is to say, we ran in debt at the rate of 15,000,000*l*. a year, and paid off at the rate of 600,000*l*.

Then (to conclude our abstract of the author's facts) what has been the efficacy of this engine, called a sinking fund, since the last peace of 1815? The war had cost us rather more than six hundred and thirty millions of money. How much then, think ye, of his has been paid off during more than five years of profound peace, with all the world for our friends, and no mean portion of them, as we are told, for our clients and vassals? Hear then. Our debt of all kinds, according to the official returns of Jan. 1, 1816, was 836,000,000*l*.; and last January, 1821, it stood at 833,000,000*l*.—a diminution in 5 years of about 3,000,000*l*. from a debt of above 800,000,000*l*. So much for the sinking fund, as at present constituted; and so much for our hopes of any effectual escape from bondage.

The author then goes on, in the terms of the following quotation to state some general views upon the causes which have, through the vicissitudes of prices, affected the relations of all classes of men in the community. The specific financial measure which he proposes, we must reserve for a future day:—

"Shortly after the breaking out of the war with France, her colonies began to fall into our hands; and when Holland was forced into the confederacy against us, our naval superiority gave us almost the entire commerce of the Baltic and Mediterranean. Hence there arose a new demand for our manufactures, which went on increasing during the continuance of the war. The different master manufacturers vied with each other in their exertions to produce an adequate supply of their various commodities. The additional opportunities thus afforded for the profitable employment of capital occasioned an advance in the interest or rent of money, whilst the increased demand for labour was followed by a rise of wages. These effects began to manifest themselves at an early stage of the war, and were afterwards increased from month to month, and year to year, by a course of events to which history affords no parallel. This rise of wages was naturally attended with an increased consumption of provisions; for, as in times when the supply of labour exceeds the demand, and its price is consequently low, the expenditure of the labourer must be proportionately small, and his diet stinted, so when, through an increased demand, he obtains higher wages, a more profuse expenditure and consumption ensues, and continues, until by an increase of population the supply of labour is again brought to equal or exceed the demand, which could not be said to be the case in this country until after the last peace. Mr. Burke tells us that in the parish where he resided wages had risen by 1787 from seven to nine shillings, the quantity of work performed being the same. Here was an increase in three years of about 28 per cent. The increased consumption of grain and other provisions, which was the consequence, must have produced a rise in their prices; and when these had been further raised by years of scarcity, the progressive demand occasioned by the still increasing means of the labourer would prevent them from falling back, even when the scarcity or diminished production had ceased. The rise in the rent of money and wages of labour, with the consequent advance in the price of provisions, would in time be followed by a rise in the rent of land and houses; for such is the nature of the social system, that, when the unskilful hand of man does not derange it, any impression produced upon one part of it must in a proportionate degree, and in process of time, be communicated to the rest, just as a continued affection of one member of the human body will extend its influence to the whole frame. The sympathy thus subsisting between the different classes of the community will prevent any one from enjoying, permanently, an advantage over the rest; Circumstances may

occur of a transient nature, attended with very important consequences to one class, and yet ceasing before they have produced any sensible effect upon the general body; but where they are lasting, the equalizing principle will not fail to appear. Thus, in a case like that before us, when time has allowed the falling in and renewal of leases, the land and house proprietor will enjoy some participation in the profits which the monied capitalist has before derived from the course of events which has been described; but the benefit of transient occurrences will be confined to the capitalist, his property being so much more quickly convertible than any other."

### Present State of Public Affairs.

EVERY successive year contributes to the greater development of the mighty and all engrossing struggle between the People and the Kings, the Many and the Few. Not a negotiation is carried on—not a State Paper issued, which is not marked with the pervading consciousness of this great question. The petty jealousies of potentates have given way to a general alarm at the growth of Public Opinion,—in like manner the heart-burnings, rivalries, and antipathies of neighbouring nations have been swallowed up in the stronger and nobler sense of the common interests of mankind.\* We hear little now-a-days of what this and that Court intend, because matters are not now settled as formerly by the Courts alone. Corrupt favourites and royal mistresses no longer guide the destinies of nations: there is a third party in the case, which is indeed commonly oppressed and outraged, but nevertheless has a powerful effect on all questions at issue. Both parties look infinitely less to personal differences, and more to principles; the Kings to that of Legitimacy, the People to that of fixed and guarded rights. The conflict remains plainly, and almost avowedly, between Intellect and Power, the Pen and the Sword. It may be therefore instructive and consolatory briefly to contemplate the several positions of the States of Europe in reference to this mortal contention.

Among the more quiescent countries, Denmark claims little remark. Having stood aloof during the revolutions, and revolutions which shook to its centre the rest of Europe, the elements of change are neither so considerable nor so active as among its neighbours. It affords however a very complete evidence of the cheering fact, that knowledge and a spirit of freedom will make their way,—silently perhaps, but not the less steadily,—through the most hostile impediments. The Government of Denmark has been decidedly a close one; yet the march of intellect begins to make itself felt in a very unequivocal manner. The year now drawing to its close has been marked in Danish history by a first revolutionary effort—that of Dr. DAMPE;—no very noisy, but still a sure sign of the times.

Sweden and Norway likewise call for little notice, their northern position putting them out of the way of exercising much influence on the grand concerns of Europe. A very sensible and edifying account has lately appeared in the TRAVELLER, of the King of SWEDEN's attempt, in direct violation of the Constitution, to fix an Aristocracy on Norway, in place of the abolished Noblesse,—an attempt which the Norwegians, much to their honour, have defeated. It seemed by various intimations from BERNADOTTE, that his good Allies on the Continent insisted upon the necessity of conformity on the part of Norway with the leading "institutions" of its neighbours. How sensitive are the Monarchs to any example of a better system than their own! How desperate and lawless in their endeavours to crush it! This conspiracy of Kings is covered by the pious name of Holy Alliance:—the association of Carbovari—(with no means either of bribery or terrorism)—was a traitorous and blood-thirsty combination, originating, not in common suffering and common interests,—but in pure love of anarchy and violence,—and dangerous, not only to Italy, but to all Europe! This is precisely of the nature of "Consistency by Mr. SOUTHEY."

In Germany, Wurtemberg and Bavaria are the only states likely to remain tranquil in the approaching and inevitable convulsion of Europe. They have had Constitutions given them—not of the best kind indeed, but quite sufficient to preclude violent discontents, while the laws continue to be respectably administered. Prussia is like one huge fortress, secured against its own people, as the inhabitants of a captured town are kept under by a foreign garrison. The Censorship of the Press has been brought to such an extreme pitch of rigour, that no one symptom escapes to let the world know, that the Prussians have two ideas on political questions. The students in the Universities, who took the lead in reminding the perfidious Monarch of his promises, were terrified into silence. All the Professors were displaced, who ventured to teach their pupils, that there were wiser and better things in the world, than royal promise-breakings and the responsibility of kings "to God alone." The

\* The QUARTERLY REVIEWERS are anxious to revive the coarsest and most vain-glorious prejudices of JOHN BULL against France; but one of the reasons why their malignant shopistry will not succeed is, that their motive of weakening an adherence to the common cause of mankind, is so easily seen through.

state-cords, in short, were drawn so tight, that even the Court could not help feeling that without some relaxation they must shortly break. Accordingly, the mention of a Constitution is revived for the thousand and first time, and the Prince Royal, we are told, is deliberating with the Ministers about it. In vain they puzzle their shallow brains. It is too late. Such a Constitution as they would grant, however it might have been received by the people six years ago, will now only provoke scorn. The Prussians have not passed all this time of abused confidence and disappointed hope, for nothing; they want a Constitution like that of Spain, and will submit to no paltry compromise, extorted by fear from reluctant tyranny.—Saxony is reduced to little more than a nominal kingdom: the Sovereign however is, we believe, an amiable and rather popular man.—Austria groans under the extensive and stifling system of despotism, which will tolerate no approach to freedom even among its neighbours. This extreme sensitiveness to example speaks volumes as to secret fears at home. The Austrians are the dullest and most phlegmatic of the Germans; yet intellect has taken great strides among them since the ferment of the French Revolution; and the Universities have more than once displayed knowledge and spirit enough to provoke the ill-temper of the Imperial Despot. Witness his memorable answer to the Professors of Laybach, wherein he more than insinuated his fears from "learned men," and derided every thing new as dangerous. He is a miserable creature, to be sure, but this, it must be confessed, is an instinct natural enough.

Of Russia and Turkey we shall say little here, their affairs have been so long the leading topic of foreign politics. We may remark however how rapidly all the confident assertors of continued peace are changing their tone. The COURIER, the positive COURIER, is now silent in regard to direct observation, and gives prominent place to continental letters of a warlike complexion.\* Nobody indeed, who reflected on the invariable policy and notorious covetings of Russia, and the grasping character of ALEXANDER, ever doubted that, directly or indirectly, he would induce a war with the Porte. According to the tenor of the latest accounts, the Autocrat, true to his old character of moral fop, is trying hard to provoke the haughty Turks to begin hostilities, and so to preserve his pretensions to a Christian reluctance to make war. It is reasonable enough, that the tools and the dupes of the Holy Alliance should be unwilling to admit or believe the probability of this ominous war.

Coming towards the West,—the Dutch Monarchy cuts no prominent figure on the grand stage of European action. It is powerless, because disunited and mistrustful. Holland and the Netherlands are marked out by nature to be distinct states: they differ in climate, in soil, in language, in the temperament and manners of the people. They are only tied and held together by the unnatural policy of the Legitimate carving out of Europe; and the contact of repulsive bodies, we all know, promises any thing but amalgamation and lasting union. The Low Countries suffered for centuries the distracting oppressions of numerous and ever conflicting foreign masters; and they were gladly incorporated in the powerful Empire of NAPOLEON. More French than any thing else in nature and language, they passively await the first summons which France, coming forth again in its strength, may chuse to issue for the congenial reunion.

Italy is debased and trodden under the cruel feet of restored and cowardly Legitimacy. As regards its own disgrace and suffering, it is low indeed; but not so to any purpose of future regeneration. The recent attempts of Naples and Piedmont, though not bold and powerful enough to withstand the whole force of the despotic conspiracy, abundantly proved the existence of the "matter of discontent;" and surely the perjuries and foreign invasions by which the legitimate restorations were effected, and the sanguinary cruelties which stained them subsequently, are not calculated to diminish the breach between the oppressors and the oppressed. Count Santa Rosa, the able and high-spirited Minister of War during the interval of freedom in Piedmont, has described this state of things in the following eloquent and unanswerable passage, extracted from the Translation of his admirable work on the Piedmontese Revolution with which the PAMPHLETEER has favoured the British public:—"That the result of the late struggle has been to subject Italy entirely to Austria, I know but too well; but

\* "At the commencement of the fracas, all doubts of the good conduct of Alexander were treated with the most laconic disdain, in conformity with that grand assumption in reference to the settlement of Europe, by which the admiring world was given to understand that notions of ambition, aggrandizement, and spoliation had forsaken the bosoms of European Potentates for ever. It is scarcely a month ago that the COURIER assured all the world of the pacific intentions of Russia, and it now fills its columns with articles which inform us that 'the lowest Secretary of a petty German Legation' would not suffer himself to be duped—by what, gentle reader?—the expression of a sincere desire on the part of Russia for peace! Neither more nor less; that is to say, the precise opinion, the soundness of which this Ministerial leader has been abusing every one else for doubting."—TRAVELLER.



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whatever they may think, Italy is conquered, but not prostrated. Besides, what was Italy before the month of July, 1820? Was it not already the slave of the Emperor of Austria, as the Courts of Naples and Turin had entered into an engagement with him to refuse to their people the benefit of political institutions? *Our last misfortunes, therefore, have only rendered our position more simple, our servitude more direct, have enabled us to see our chains more distinctly.* The successes of Naples and Piedmont have given rise to terrible illusions: the men who are smitten with a love of arbitrary power, imagine they have looked Italy in the face and crushed her. No, they have not seen her; and I have stated why, that no Italian may think that the events of 1820 and 1821 prove the impossibility of an Italian regeneration. Under all circumstances, the present passiveness of Italy is desirable. Any new insurrections would produce lamentable blood-hed with little prospect of good; Italy must now look beyond the Alps, and particularly to French policy, for extensive and final relief.

SPAIN, partly by reason of its position, but chiefly of its internal distraction, will have little or no share in the grand struggle of central Europe. It works good however,—great good,—by its example, and must rest content a while with the exercise of that moral influence. A word or two, by the way, on the shameless attacks from our Tories upon this noble nation. Every reasonable person was prepared to expect a certain quantity of discontent and trouble, consequent upon the Spanish Revolution. So many long-established abuses could not be weeded out, so many corrupt interests cut off, without causing a considerable portion of active hatred and opposition. Did this prove any thing against the Revolution? No more than the smarting of the diseased parts prove the impropriety of a surgical operation. The moderation of the Spanish Patriots, after enduring so many years of oppressions, dungeons, and beheadings,—was one of the finest spectacles of human wisdom and firmness ever presented to the eyes of the admiring world. But nothing could conciliate the rancorous tools of despotism: and England has lately witnessed the extraordinary and disgraceful fact of the avowed hirelings of its government pouring forth incessant abuse upon the new order of things in Spain. The exclusively loyal adherents of the Brunswick Family,—a Family sitting on the British Throne by virtue of a Revolution—are now calumniating the blameless regenerators of a country infinitely worse governed by FERDINAND than England was by JAMES! Every petty disturbance, every local commotion, and even the highway robberies, are coolly laid to the account of the Revolution. A tumult in Madrid inspires our Tory scribblers with a joy perfectly frantic. "Aye, blood enough will flow," says the COURIER, "these are the blessed fruits of Revolution!" And yet, as the SCOTSMAN unanswerably observes, less blood has been annually shed in consequence of the Spanish revolution, than is demanded by the Bank of England to support the credit of its vile paper. What completes the astounding effrontery of these malignant detractors, is, that up to the present time, five-sixths of the disturbances have been caused by the displaced corruptionists—the pious and moral friends of the NEW TIMES and COURIER, whom those journalists would have applauded for hanging "the rebels" QUIROGA and RINGO, had their immortal enterprise failed! It is now nearly two years since the Spanish Revolution was completed; the singular virtue of the Liberators saved their country from the ordinary shock attendant on such thorough changes; the only time when any over-excited feelings of the people could be attributed to the Revolution has long passed by;—and yet all the disturbances that may arise from the plots of "legitimate" agitators, or from justifiable mistrust of a perfidious dynasty, are to be laid to the account of the Constitutional system! The retort of a Madrid paper, the *Unicursal*, upon our hirelings, alluding to the Irish outrages, would have silenced, one would have thought, this disgraceful battery of abuse;—but the fact is that no detection can put to shame men who never had a principle to stickle for, and who scruple not to use the weapons of every party according to the temporary purpose to be served.

It is from France that Europe may now reasonably expect the first blow at the System of the Holy Alliance, and a heavy one it will be. The determined attitude lately assumed in the French Parliament by the two great parties, in regard to the leading points of foreign and domestic policy, has put a new and unlooked for aspect on the proceedings of our neighbours. But lately, France appeared likely to remain sullenly passive under a dynasty restored by foreign bayonets, until stirred up from without. It is not so now, however; and great will be the honour reflected upon French intellect, if even the least liberal party in the State evince a courageous sense of the true dignity of their great nation. The new Ministry (perhaps we should rather say the new system, for this particular Ministry may not stand long) is pledged,—first, to a greater freedom of the press, which alone will be a grand engine against the European despotisms; secondly, to a more vigorous external policy—a pledge at which the oppressors of Italy and Greece may well tremble. We have before stated the several reasons why both Ultras and Liberals are bent upon the emancipation of the Greeks, and feel jealousy and indignation at Austrian domination over the Italians. Now a superficial glance at the flourishing condition of France, physical and financial, and

a moment's consideration of the helplessness of the German despotisms (hardly able to stand against their own subjects) make it little hazardous to assert,—that all Italy might be set in a flame by a single strong Proclamation from the French Court. In regard to Greece, France is still more powerful. A single veteran regiment and half a dozen ships of war would instantly turn the nicely-balanced scale, and in all probability drive the Turks entirely out of Greece Proper and Albania in very few months. We need hardly remark, how greatly such success would redound to the honour and interests of France, to whom a friendly maritime power, such as independent Greece must be, is so vastly important in the Mediterranean. Russia would doubtless oppose all attempts to do final justice to the Greeks, because by that means its own designs against Turkey would be in a great measure baffled; but France is better able to carry on a war at a distance than Russia is near home,—a fact easily proved by reference to the accounts of the respective treasuries.

Of the present condition of England we shall speak at large in our next Number; few men of any party will now maintain, we imagine, that this country is capable of any efficient interference in continental affairs, either on one side or the other, during its present exhaustion, and while distracted by such numberless perplexities. We could at least in our foreign relations be manly and consistent with the principles of the Revolution, to be sure; but who can expect it while we are ruled by the betrayers of Genoa, the violators of the Convention of Paris, the restorers of FERDINAND and the Inquisition, the faithless forsakers of Parga, the "Protectors" of the Ionian Islands!

Such is a slight sketch of the state of affairs resulting from the grand "Settlement of Europe" by CASTLEREAGH and Co. The time is pregnant with mighty struggles, and events of highest import to the liberties of mankind. At no one period was so large a portion of Europe ever steeped to the lips in suffering and bitter oppression; and yet perhaps the prospects of philanthropists were never better in regard to ultimate freedom and happiness. The partisans of the great cause have acquired one moral advantage of late years, which is of prodigious value, and peculiar to our own age. We mean the vindication of the objects and temper of the Reformers, afforded by the late Revolutions of Spain, Portugal, and Italy. The future Historian will certainly mark this as one of the great characteristics of the present times. Its effect is almost incalculable. The bugbear of the French Revolution is destroyed,—by the knavish use of which the wicked and profligate Antigallican war was so ruinously kept on. The regular retort of the corrupt, whenever an abuse was pointed out, or a Reform called for, was a counter-charge against the Reformers, of blood thirstiness, ferocity, mad love of anarchy and raging passion for novelty;—the charge is now falsified before all the world, and decidedly going out. That cause can no longer be with any decency reproached in such a manner, whose leaders, after enduring so many wrongs, insults, and robberies,—after individually seeing that friends and relatives slaughtered, imprisoned, and plundered by barefaced injustices—could with one accord so govern themselves in their lofty career of patriotic success, as to resist the tempting facility of revenge, and be scrupulously careful of the lives and property of their cruel enemies. This good work shall make deathless the names of QUIROGA, SEPULVEDA, PEPE, and SANTA ROSA!

### Reduction of Rent.

The Marquis of Londonderry has abated his rents 20 per cent. to his tenants in Lincolnshire.

His Grace the Duke of Bedford has made a liberal reduction in his rents at Stibington, Huntingdonshire, and his other manors. Earl Fitzwilliam and the Rev. Mr. Freeman (of Alwalton) have also reduced their rents.

Sir George Leeds, at his last audit, returned his tenants 20 per cent. and in some cases considerably more. All Sir George's farms have been within these last six years relet on leases at very considerable abatements on their former rentals.

The Duke of Somerset, at his late audit-day at Holbeach, returned 20 per cent. to his numerous tenantry in that neighbourhood.

At the last receipt of tithes in the parish of Stoke, next Guildford, the rector (Rev. West) George returned 20 per cent. on account of the depression of agriculture.

Mrs. Bulwer Lyton, of Knebworth-park, Herts, has, with the kindest liberality, postponed her Michaelmas rent-day until the 14th of February, and ordered Mr. Richardson, her steward, to return from 10 to 25 per cent. to all her tenants that have taken their farms within the last five years, although all leased.

Lord Dacre has postponed the audit of his Kentish tenantry until February, and intimated to them that at that period he shall reduce their rents 20 per cent.

The Rev. Sir H. Bate Dudley, Bart., has returned 15 per cent. to his lessees, out of the tithes of the Rectory of Tillingham, Essex, for the present year.

**Swimming.**

[FROM LORD BYRON'S TWO FOSCARI.]

— How many a time have I

Cloven, with arm still lustier, breast more daring,  
 The wave all roughened; with a swimmer's stroke  
 Flinging the billows back from my drench'd hair,  
 And laughing from my lip the audacious brine,  
 Which kiss'd it like a wine-cup, rising o'er  
 The waves as they arose, and prouder still  
 The loftier they uplifted me; and oft  
 In wantonness of spirit, plunging down  
 Into their green and glassy gulfs, and making  
 My way to shells and seaweed, all unseen  
 By those above, till they waxed fearful: then  
 Returning with my grasp full of such tokens  
 As show'd that I had search'd the deep: exulting  
 With a far dashing stroke, and drawing deep  
 The long suspended breath, again I spurn'd  
 The foam, which broke around me, and pursued  
 My track, like a sea bird—I was a boy then.

**India—China—South America.**

From the Glasgow Courier.

The more we consider the evidence taken before the Legislature regarding the Foreign Trade of this country, the more we are gratified at the commercial information therein given, and the more the country is indebted to the present Administration for the very proper manner in which they have taken up and investigated this business. The data they have obtained cannot fail to lead to the most important and beneficial regulations, and to secure the immediate extension and future prosperity of our trade.

To the Eastern world we ought to look for the accomplishment of our hopes and wishes on this head. The new world can only be rendered greatly serviceable when connected with a trade to China, India, and the Indian Archipelago. The population in those parts which covet, or would covet, our manufactures, as soon as they become acquainted with them, exceeds 400 millions—nay, a greater number, for, we may say, all Asia and its Isles eagerly look after them. The field, therefore, is immense, and the returns are not only articles of the most valuable description, but such as our manufacturers particularly require.

In the East Indies, the demand for and sale of our cotton manufactures continue to increase. To the opening of that trade is to be attributed the knowledge which the nations have acquired of them. It is only within the last three years that these have become known in China, where they were received from the overstocked markets of India. The moment they arrived they were readily sold at "a considerable profit—a profit of importance." Cochin China also is a country amazingly populous, and which, being of the same manners, have the same wants as the Chinese. At present, however, it is little known, and must continue so to Great Britain, because only small vessels of 150 to 200 tons can approach the coasts with safety, until these become better known. The East India Company's ships are from 1000 to 1400 tons burthen, and no other British merchant ships are allowed to approach these parts.

The Malay trade, a name given by the Americans, to all the trade carried on in the seas east of India, is well known to be very lucrative. These countries produce in abundance the raw materials used in our manufactures, such as silk and cotton, a considerable quantity of which is also consumed in their internal manufactures. For the European and American markets, Cochin China produces cotton, raw silk, gold, &c. and the Eastern Isles supply coffee, pepper, rice, various spices, sugar, tortoise shell, mother of pearl, various gums, ivory, camphor, cassia, cinnamon, musk, some gold, &c. Amongst the articles chiefly wanted in those parts, and which we could readily supply, are, iron (there is none in the Indian seas) crystal, glass ware, carriages, &c. From their cheapness, the British manufactures would supersede those of China in all the Eastern world. The Chinese carry on an extensive trade with those parts. Of the extent thereof some idea may be formed, when we are told that there are 40,000 Chinese, from the maritime provinces of that Empire, resident in Java, all of whom are engaged in mercantile affairs.

The whole trade of China is in the hands of the Hong merchants. This is a body consisting of ten merchants, with powers and privileges similar to our East India Company. Without their advice the Chinese Government does nothing in mercantile concerns. Their support might easily be obtained. Interest would prompt them. Our trade in various branches of the cotton and woollen manufactures might be greatly extended in China, because by means of water conveyance, so general throughout that empire, all these articles could be carried into the interior and northern provinces, where they are much sought after, at

two-thirds less expense than they can be obtained through Russia. Thus at Kiatchka, what costs here 2s. or 2s. 2d. is there sold for 8s. or 9s. the same could be landed at Canton for 3s.

Experience has shown that gold and silver may be too dearly bought and these metals are not the most valuable articles in course of trade. In every country these bear a high value. Bartering one commodity for another, particularly the manufactured for the raw material, will, in the present state of commercial relations with the eastern world—we may say with every quarter of the world, be found the most profitable and eligible exchange. Thus, in the fur trade carried on by the Americans from the north-west coast to Canton, to dispose of these furs for specie, and to barter them for Chinese produce, according to the evidence of Mr. Ellice, makes a difference in China of 25 per cent. in favour of the latter mode, besides the profit which would be obtained upon those Chinese articles in the European or American market.

It is to this trade by barter, that we look for the greatest extension of our Commerce in all those parts of the world, and which can only render South America, particularly Lima and Chili, advantageous thereto. Thus, a vessel going round Cape Horn may adapt all or part of her cargo to the latter markets, from whence she obtains in return for so much of her cargo as is disposed of, copper and specie, abundant in these places, and the first of which articles is particularly valuable in the Indian and Chinese markets. On specie the profit is great, even from the difference of Exchange. In Chili, the dollar is 4s. to 4s. 6d. but in Calcutta, by the Exchange, it is worth 5s. 6d. With this specie cargoes can be bought in Canton and in India to suit the British, European, and American markets—nay even such cargoes as will suit Chili and Lima should the vessel return by these places, though certainly the least profitable route. Besides a great trade, partly in specie and partly by barter (the latter greatest) can be, and is carried on by vessels going from South America to Calcutta, with all the numerous Islands which lie betwixt these places.—From Buenos Ayres and Chili alone, the capital already annually employed in this trade to the Eastern world is about 300,000*l.*, exclusive of the proceeds arising from the sales of British goods in the former places, and which may be and are employed in the same trade. The trade from Peru will become much more valuable than that from either, or from both of the Viceroyalties mentioned.

In this manner British commerce can be, is, and will be opened and extended by our merchant ships rounding the world. This, when once the trade is fairly established, and the winds and seasons known and attended to, may be accomplished in 15 or 18 months. At present, however, no British ships of less burthen than 350 tons can go into this trade, except to India direct, without a licence from the Board of Control, or the East India Company.—Till such restrictions are completely removed, the independence of South America, particularly the S.W. coasts thereof, can be of little advantage to our trade, compared to what may be carried on when the East is laid open. The East India Company take no share, and wish to take no share, or have any concern with the trade we have been contemplating. The absurdity, therefore, by unwise regulations, of forcing this trade out of British into foreign hands, is self evident. Nothing can shew the absurdity of those regulations and the loss which the country sustains by them, in a stronger point of view than the following fact, drawn from the evidence of Captain Powell, of the *Eliza*, a vessel formerly employed as a Berwick smack. This vessel went from Rio de Janeiro to New South Shetland, where she arrived on the 29th Nov. and left it the 7th Jan. following, during which period the crew caught 18,000 seals. The skins were brought to the London market, as the master was forced to do, where they were sold for 4s. 9d. each skin, while American schooners, which were fishing along side, carried their seal skins to Canton, where they brought 4 dollars each in barter, and from their proceeds a cargo would be obtained, which, in America or in Europe, would yield perhaps 100 per cent. additional profit. Volumes written upon this subject could not better shew the necessity of abolishing the restrictions which fetter British subjects and British capital in all those parts of the world, than the bare mention of this single fact.

**EUROPE DEATHS.**

On Thursday, the 27th of December, at Reigate, John Fox, Esq. of Parliament-street, Westminster.

On the 29th of December, at Leeds, Yorkshire, after a short illness, Mrs. Kilbinton, relict of the late William Kilbinton, Esq., sincerely regretted by all who knew her.

On Thursday, the 6th of December, at her house at Ramsgate, Mrs. Ann Spencer, aged 94.

On the 12th of December, at Kensington Gore, after a lingering illness, Mrs. Bentley, aged 75.

On the 9th of December, at Bath, Mrs. Ironside, widow of the late Colonel Gilbert Ironside.



# ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

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## Britain and India.—In Reply to Carnaticus.

*Friend of India, No. V.—Quarterly Series.*

India is at length in peace. After eight centuries of almost uninterrupted war and confusion, a handful of distant islanders, borne thither, to use the emphatic language of the natives, on a raft of plantain trees, have restored to it the blessings of external security and internal repose. During all these centuries it has been the prey of anarchy; every page of its history has been dyed in blood, and almost every year of its existence has been witness to some scene of invasion or plunder. Previously to our entrance, the last, the most remorseless of its despoilers, the Mahrattas, had made such rapid strides to empire, that its ancient government had already sunk beneath the weight of their encroachments and had we not interposed at that conjuncture, there is every probability that they would have subdued the whole of the Mogul empire. But in the short space of sixty years, the natives have beheld all the enemies of their repose fall one by one beneath the superior power of a foreign race; and are at the present time accumulating wealth in the confident expectation that it will devolve in quiet and uninterrupted succession to their posterity.

So mighty and rapid a change in the condition of one sixth of the human race, has no parallel in history, whether we consider the comparative number of the conquerors, or the means by which it has been achieved. No empire of such magnitude has ever been acquired with so small an effusion of blood, and in no case have the principles of equity been so immediately recognized as the principle of government.

In our native land it is scarcely popular to ascribe the conquest of India to Providence, from a recollection of the scenes developed during the trial of Mr. Hastings. This feeling is honorable to our national character, every stain on which is viewed with indignation. To the first conquerors of India, its vast wealth, suddenly opened to them as by a magic wand, operated perhaps too powerfully for mere human virtue. It was a difficult and a delicate situation, in which an extraordinary share of vigor was required to resist the temptation of substituting Asiatic morality for Christian probity. There were doubtless at that period deeds perpetrated, which it would ill become any one to palliate in the least degree. But we ought not on this account to shut our eyes to the consideration, that in the entire conquest of Bengal, fewer lives were lost than in a single expedition of the Mogul princes, or in the protection of this province from the Mahrattas during the vigorous reign of Aliverdi;\* and that the natives of the country, so far from considering our occupation of their country as an act of infamy, view the first conquerors with admiration and respect.

To the natives themselves the destruction of the Mussulman power, was a dispensation of unalloyed mercy. Instead of incessant internal war and confusion, they now behold the whole continent consolidated under one steady, vigorous government, and enjoying the long-lost blessings of peace and security;—instead of lawless oppression, they behold the arm of the law impartially extended over both great and small;—instead of the perpetual rebellions of those invested with power or employed to collect the revenue in the different provinces, they behold so firm a system of government established, that the most distant native Zemindar is constrained to consider himself as much under the control of the governing power, as those who live within the circle of the Mahratta ditch;—instead of the interminable intrigues and the contests for dominion among the various branches of the royal family, they perceive Governor succeed Governor with so much tranquility, that it is long before the news of the event extends to the natives in the various parts of the country;—and instead of every man's seeking to conceal his property when acquired by his industry, so completely have we changed the complexion of affairs, that the natives, tying with each other in displaying their wealth at public festivals, invite their rulers to behold their magnificence! Was such a thing known in India during the reign of the Mussulman dynasty, when, to use another native expression, no man ventured to clothe himself in clean apparel for fear of directing the scent of his masters to his store? To the natives then, our supremacy has been a complete deliverance, a national emancipation from tyranny and oppression. Had we ourselves been subjected as a nation to a similar state of oppression for more than seven centuries, and been thus suddenly delivered from it, we should not have hesitated to describe so signal an event as the interposition of Divine Providence on our behalf.

A new era then has dawned upon India, equally unexpected by its inhabitants and by the nation thus made the instruments of their deliverance; an era of unprecedented tranquillity, and we trust one of mental improvement hitherto unknown to India. Such events never occur without the manifest interposition of the Divine hand,—without that peculiar conjunction of circumstances which are the result of infinite wisdom.

\* Aliverdi Khan, the brave Soobah of Bengal who preceded Suraja Dowla, and struggled with the Mahrattas during nearly the whole of his reign; i. e. from 1740 to 1765.

and goodness in joint operation. The establishment and predominance in the very heart of Eastern Asia of a mighty influence fed by the principles of pure Christianity, is not a matter of such trivial importance to mankind, as to justify our referring it wholly to the agency of human passions. An event so important to the destinies of so many millions of our fellow-creatures, would in any circumstances have been deemed the work of Divine Providence; how much more so when the events which have concurred to produce it, are of so peculiar a nature! As these events are now recorded in the page of history, they may be made the subject of the most cool and impartial examination. We shall therefore be excused if we briefly notice the peculiar circumstances which have distinguished the establishment of British power in India; and if we in any instance anticipate the work of the historian, it will be because such an anticipation evidently tends to the full establishment of a truth, which if it be indeed such, must be of the highest importance to India, that the agency of Divine Providence is clearly visible in those events which have contributed to place India with all its millions in its present connection with Britain.

1. India has been known to Europeans for three centuries. The first commercial establishments were formed by the first naval power in the world at that time, and were proportioned to the important station which the Portuguese then occupied in Europe. Other nations also, the Spaniards, the Dutch, the French, and even the Danes, formed settlements in India, far exceeding in importance our first establishments there. But though the Indian continent exhibited the same rich and inviting aspect to all these nations, yet with the exception of the French, they never formed any extensive and permanent establishment on the continent itself; but confined themselves almost wholly to its commerce. After the various newly discovered regions were thrown open by Columbus, Vasco de Gama, and the great navigators of the age, these nations subdued other countries, and in some of them they planted colonies, as did the Spaniards in South America; but the continent of India, feeble as was its government, none of these nations ever touched, they merely hovered over its shores, without even dreaming of establishing their authority on the continent of India. The formation of a European empire in Eastern Asia, seems to have been peculiarly reserved for the most insignificant of these early adventurers. Now it does seem somewhat singular that all these maritime nations, so anxious for colonial establishments, for territorial acquisitions which might further their commercial views, should, in the height of their power, have been constantly baffled or held at bay by these feeble native princes,—and that in process of time, another nation should find so little difficulty in subduing the whole continent of India.

2. The obstacles which were constantly thrown in the way of territorial acquisition and conquest by the ruling authorities in Britain may augment our surprise. We came to India in search of trade, and have acquired an empire containing at least thrice the number of subjects found in the mother country, in spite of acts of parliament, and perpetual remonstrances from the Directors of that body of Merchants to whom every thing in India belonged. Few nations have ever been so assiduous in encouraging the acquisition of territory, as we have been in discouraging it in India. We scarcely think the page of history will furnish a parallel to this course. Of nations urged on to conquest, we have examples in abundance. The conquests of Rome were made with the full sanction of the senate and the Roman people, nor was it till a thousand years after the foundation of the city, and nearly three hundred after they had outlived the spirit of liberty, justice, and all the virtues, that finding their empire too unwieldy, they gave up some few of its most distant provinces for the sake of preserving the rest. The conquest of Spanish America nearly three centuries ago, was urged on no less by the ardor of the nation and the thirst of its monarchs for gold, than by the spirit of private adventure; nay, so far did the lust for conquest and empire prevail in the Spanish monarchs, that repeated grants were obtained from the Vatican, of regions then but imperfectly discovered. Nor are these solitary instances, the love of conquest may be traced in almost every nation both ancient and modern; but these are adduced because their foreign conquests have the closest analogy to our Indian acquisitions. For princes and nations then to paint for territorial aggrandizement, has in it nothing strange or new; but it is strange for a nation continually to disownance this spirit in the strongest manner; and still more strange that in the very face of all these prohibitions, without the national strength being ever put forth for this purpose, a mighty empire should have grown up amidst the anxieties and the habits of commercial speculation. It is not that the British nation has conquered India, rather unavoidable circumstances have at length almost subdued the national aversion to this conquest. Into these and the influence inseparable from them, were we gradually introduced in protecting our commercial interests, till we found that to recede would be tantamount to a total abandoning of all future interest in India of any kind whatever.

3. It is also remarkable that the natives seem to have been fully prepared to submit to a foreign government administered with equity.

and breathing a spirit of benevolence, by a long series of sanguinary dissensions between their own petty sovereigns, and unceasing oppressions under the Mussulman dynasty. The standard of the crescent was any thing rather than the standard of peace and tranquillity. Seven centuries of continuous and remorseless oppressions had fully paved the way for their quiet submission to a foreign empire which brought with it peace and security. Hence every sensible and reflecting native feels bound to us by the ties of interest; because he knows that the removal of our sway would be the death-warrant of that security for his family and property which he now enjoys; it would instantly let loose on his country all these disorderly and unprincipled minds which are now held in close restraint through the superiority of our power. To Bengal itself the removal of our supremacy would be instant destruction: nearly swallowed up by the Mahrattas before we delivered it, whom Aliverdi himself, with all his energy and resources, could scarcely repel, its wealth and affluence, which, under British sway, have been rapidly accumulating for these sixty years past, would instantly render it a prey to the more warlike tribes of Hindoost'han, into whose hands it would fall, like a ripe fig into the mouth of the eater. Nor if these lawless Hindoo tribes were by any means repelled, could any thing within human view prevent the horrors and oppressions of the Mussulman dynasty again pervading the whole of Hindoost'han. So evidently hath Divine Providence rendered Britain the Deliverer and Preserver of India, a fact which cannot escape the notice of every well-informed Hindoo.

4. The undisturbed quiet which now reigns throughout India, is equally matter of astonishment. The armies of Ackbar and Aufungzeeb the most vigorous of the Mussulman princes, were perpetually occupied in quelling insurrections in various parts of the empire, whereas under the British sway, all we hear of a petty Zemindar's occasionally opposing government, is only like a random shot after a mighty victory. This circumstance alone, is of so peculiar a nature that it ought not to be overlooked. The closest research into the annals of India, will present us with no state of tranquillity, order, and good government, like the present, from the time the Hindoos have been embodied as a nation. This fully warrants our considering the establishment of the British supremacy in the East as brought about by the interposition of Divine Providence for some great and important purpose. These astonishing circumstances, which never met before in the history of India, bespeak something beyond the reach of mere accident; and render it a duty to look abroad and see whither this mighty revolution tends; for as no situation in life is without its duties, there may be duties demanded of us in these extraordinary circumstances to neglect which might involve the highest degree of criminality.

A new scene of operation has within these last thirty years developed itself to Christian Europe, in which Britain has taken the lead. Such efforts have been made for the removal of human misery in its various forms, and such vigor has been infused into these efforts, as no preceding age of the world has witnessed. With little exception the energies of mankind have hitherto been devoted to the spread of misery. In our land these energies are now devoted to the extension of that knowledge which has the most immediate relation to human happiness, directed as it chiefly is to that Sacred Volume which "converts the soul" and "is able to make it wise unto salvation." The extension of British power therefore, is now tantamount to extending the circle of British benevolence. In these circumstances must it not strike the most superficial observer, that the astonishing augmentation of our empire in the East at the precise period when exertions so unprecedented are thus made to remove the miseries of mankind, carries on its very front the emblems of peace, improvement, and happiness respecting India? We for nearly a hundred and fifty years, previously possessed establishments in India, but establishments distinct from all influence in the country; nor during the whole of this period do we seem ever to have cast an eye on its continent with the hope of obtaining supreme influence there. While the elements of benevolence however were working their way into the great body of the people at home, a train of circumstances as unexpected to us, as they are extraordinary, has been placing in our hands, almost against the will of the great body of the nation, the absolute command of one of the largest empires in the world. Had this been done for us within a few years after the first charter was granted to the Company by Queen Elizabeth, we might have permitted two centuries ingloriously to pass over us without any effort to improve the condition of India, to remove its mighty mass of misery, to stop that moral pestilence which has for so many ages withered human happiness throughout the whole of that vast continent. But feeling as Britain now does, this cannot be the case. We cannot remain two centuries more in India without making her a participator of the rich blessings we ourselves enjoy. The feelings of the British public have become too philanthropic, its views too extensive, its energies for benevolent exertion too great, and its interest in the happiness of India too strong, to render this possible; and as it is certain that notwithstanding our own ignorance of their circumstances, and the yet almost unbroken influence of those depraved habits and principles which have hitherto prevailed throughout the country, India has already derived more benefit from British sway than from that of any or of all the foreign nations to which she has ever before been subject, to deny in the Almighty Disposer of

events any share in the plans which have led to a result already so happy for India, and which bids fair in due time to secure its universal improvement, is to deny to Him all interest or concern in the happiness of his rational creatures. Even to individuals in our native land who have shed a single ray of benevolence over the family of man, we cannot deny our warmest admiration. The historian of this age, when he reviews its transactions, will feel pleased to escape from battles and bloodshed to those peaceful efforts of benevolence by which ignorance and delusion have been dispelled and happiness diffused among so great a portion of our fellow-creatures. With these feelings towards even fellow-creatures distinguished for beneficence, we cannot deny to the Great Father of mankind the tribute due to His Goodness, still less can we bring ourselves to deny that one great plan of benevolence is evident in all the events which have contributed to place India in the hands of that nation to whom are now given in so eminent a degree both the power and the will to seek its highest improvement and happiness. To suppose that the throne of the house of Timur, the supreme rule over Sixty Millions of people, has been transferred to the first among the nations of Europe in civilization and sound knowledge, for the sake of transmitting a few bales of silk or cotton or a few chests of indigo across the ocean, is no less unworthy of the wisdom than the goodness of Him who is "wonderful in counsel and excellent in working" and whose "tender mercies are over all his works." The idea is inadmissible; and we cannot resist the conviction that all those events which have been insensibly accelerating the progress of our arms in India, have had a direct aspect on its moral improvement; nor will such an admission in the least derogate from our national glory. Let it not be said then that a nation blessed as we are in all that mankind esteem great, pre-eminent in the arts of civilization, and in possession of the only genuine Revelation of the Divine will, have neglected such an opportunity for blessing so large a portion of the great human family. We cannot measure the scale of our duties by the scale of commercial relationship. We are attached to India by higher and nobler ties. We have every thing to bestow—and she has every thing to receive. For her then to be united by the ties of gratitude and of interest to a country overflowing with institutions for removing the miseries of mankind, is the happiest event yet to be found in her history. It is nothing less than an evident and decided interposition of Divine Providence in her favor. And for our own country, raised to such a pre-eminence in those pursuits which dignify our nature, what can we desire more noble and excellent, than for Divine Providence thus to have placed under her fostering care and protection, one of the largest empires in the world—a central region, from whence knowledge of the highest kind, with all its attendant blessings, may branch forth throughout the whole of Eastern Asia.

We have been led in the course of these remarks farther from our immediate object than we at first expected; but we trust they will serve in some measure to prepare the mind of the reader for those which follow. In the Asiatic Journal for May, 1821, an article signed "CARNATICUS" appeared, in which after a minute examination of our military force in India, an attempt was made to discourage efforts for the mental and moral improvement of its inhabitants. With the former part of that essay we have no further concern, than to regret that a gentleman who has bestowed so much thought on our Indian military affairs, and written so rationally on a subject within his own sphere of knowledge, should have examined the moral character of its inhabitants in so cursory and superficial a manner. Had he devoted to this all-important subject, only a small portion of that attention which he has given to our Indian tactics, we are confident that we should have been spared the labor of the following observations.

CARNATICUS affirms that the Hindoo is contented, innocent, and happy, that the maxims of real morality and the practical effects of good life are to be found in a wider range among those orders than among our own countrymen, than in many parts of our Christian-denominated country, and that the Hindoo is in reality superior to the mass of our own countrymen. Now if idolatry has indeed produced on the great mass of society in India, such an amelioration of life and conduct as the religion of the Bible has failed to produce in England, it becomes our duty, as the Hindoos have not sufficient benevolence to visit our benighted country for this purpose, to send missionaries to the East that they may impart into Britain that system of religious faith which has produced such astonishing effects there. "Carnaticus" should however have furnished us with something more than a faint glimpse of these splendid virtues which illuminate the horizon of India, and render it so far superior in morals to Britain. The assertions he has made should have been supported by proofs. He should have exhibited to us specimens of that strict probity which regulates every transaction there, of the high sense of honour which pervades its whole population of their abhorrence of deceit and falsehood, their disinterestedness of mind, their purity of character, their ardent piety, their profound reverence for the Deity under the most afflictive dispensations;—of their pity and sympathy towards each other as extending not only to their own family or cast, but embracing every one of their countrymen, the shoodra equally with the brahmin, the Mussulman as well as the Hindoo. Above all as "pure religion and undefiled before God and the Father is, to visit the fatherless



and the widows in their affliction," he should have adduced instances of their deep concern for the fatherless, their tender sympathy with widow when deprived of the husband of her youth, their anxious solicitude to alleviate her sorrows, and bury the remembrance of her loss by every act of tenderness towards her in her remaining days. Were we to supply this deficiency from our own observation, our evidence might be suspected. We will therefore quote the observations of an intelligent Hindoo, *Bruja-mohun*, who was writing nearly at the same moment with our author, and who, from having never embraced Christianity, may be fairly supposed to be an impartial witness. Our readers on such an occasion as the present will excuse the repetition of what has already appeared in the former pages of this work.

"Addressing ourselves to those pundits and their friends who, forsaking the worship of the Supreme Being, have adopted the worship of images, we ask them, why by regarding inanimate images which possess neither perception, speech, nor motion, as the omniscient, the omnipresent, and omnipotent God, do you expose yourselves to the ridicule of all sensible men by regarding extraordinary motions of the mouth, the arms, the fingers, the striking of the feet on the earth, the clapping of hands, *songs the most licentious and infamous, and gestures the most abominable, as conducive to salvation?*

"Like children, the Hindoos present sweet-scented flowers to a stone image which has not the power of smelling, they play on musical instruments before an image that cannot hear, and presenting excellent food to an image that has not the power of tasting, shew it the way to eat! Like little children they put the food to its mouth; they hold up a light in the evening to its eyes incapable of seeing, and at stated festivals throwing themselves upon the ground, make gambols for its gratification. On some occasions the father, sons, brothers, and elder relatives *assembling themselves before it, indulge in the most indecent language and disgrace themselves by the most licentious gestures, unrestrained by the presence of their own or their neighbour's female relatives.* On other occasions, placing the image on a boat, they *indulge themselves in licentiousness with out restraint.*

"Like men and beasts *these gods are affected with lust, anger, desire, and ignorance, and quarrel and fight among each other;* some of the gods of this advocate of images are at their birth deprived of a head (*Guncsha*), others are deprived of their teeth in war, nay some of these gods actually lost blood and became insensible in battle, and others gave up the ghost under the weapons of hunters, (*Krishna*); one of them lost his teeth by a slap, (*Soorya* or the sun,) and is to this day toothless, and as such receives sacrifices of soft and delicate provisions; some have died by a curse, and others of grief, for proofs of which, search *Muhabbharata* and the *Pooranas*.

"If you say, that birth, death, the passions, anger, desire, jealousy, insensibility, ignorance, are the mere diversion of the gods, who are originally free from these things; we reply that the gods then, like other beings, have bodies and all the contingencies of bodies. Now if the undisputed birth, death, decapitation, anger, jealousy, lust, &c. of the gods, be mere diversion, why may we not view these accidents in the same light with regard to men? for if we judge rightly, the whole world is but delusion and diversion. To regard the desires and sorrows and griefs of one body as mere diversion, and the desires, griefs, and sorrows of another as real, is manifestly inconsistent.

"But when a human being to whom God has given the faculty of discerning right and wrong, voluntarily enters on the performance of actions which are ridiculous in this world and punishable in the next; that is to say, when he snaps his fingers, dances, swells his cheeks, slaps his arms, and in the midst of his devotions practises pugilism and sings *indecent songs which ought never to be heard, and considers all these actions as conducive to his salvation,*—when he dishonors the Deity by representing him as *adulterous, thievish, deceitful, lascivious, passionate, and avaricious,* and unable to give a reason on the subject, contents himself with the reasoning of the sheep and the camel, that he follows the practice of his forefathers, what can be more distressing? Does not this reduce men to a level with beasts?

"We sometimes see you both young and old acting like children: children offer food and a couch to a little play-thing, you both young and old offer food to an idol, and delight yourselves with the idea of eating what you pretend he has left. When we moreover see you marry a male to a female idol, ought we not to feel sorrow? Before the goddess whom you esteem your mother, you *indulge in the most licentious conversation,—in the most licentious dances, dances which you would feel ashamed to practise in the presence even of the most abandoned.* You hire others to sing the most disgusting songs in the presence of the object of religious veneration and of the female members of your own family, and cause the singers to perform dances before them, *which excite all the evil passions of the mind;* would these unworthy actions ever receive the sanction of a man of true sense? and ought we not to feel pity when we see them sanctioned by men otherwise respectable?

"You dress out another person in the form of that very god whom you regard as infinitely superior to your father, and cause him to dance before you, and introduce other characters for your pastime. Whether

this worship partakes of the nature of faith, or of ridicule, judge for yourselves. When in matters relative to religion we see such burlesque and falsehood, ought we not to feel pity?—Again with the view of their obtaining Ganga, you at mid-night, in the month of January, dip your aged and afflicted parents in the river, and thereby murder them;—the weather is then so cold and the wind so bleak, that were you to submerge a healthful youth in the river, his death would be no matter of surprise. Promising heaven to your elder or younger sister, to your mother or grand-mother, or daughter, or friend, you bind them down with ropes and bamboos, and burn them on the funeral pile. When we witness the perpetration of these murders, does not nature itself move us to forbid them? Considering the Ganges as washing away sins, women visit it both at night and by day, under circumstances of the highest indecency.

"If you still urge, that since by worshipping the deity as existing in a particular spot, sin is destroyed and purity of mind attained, it is not useless, we therefore practise it; we reply, what is the complexion of your worship?—The examples adduced here are too indelicate for translation; we must therefore leave the reader to gather an opinion of them, from the concluding sentence of the writer, "so far from their producing purity of mind, the mind is thereby filled with impurity."

This brief sketch, given by *BRUJA-MOHUN*, whose aim was to conciliate rather than provoke his countrymen, lays open the spring and fountain from which proceed all that falsehood, and deceit, and impurity, and injustice, which so notoriously pervade Bengal and Hindoostan. If from the worship of gods "adulterous, thievish, deceitful, lascivious, passionate, and avaricious," when practised with a frequency and fervor seldom witnessed in the worship of Him who is "glorious in holiness," the practical effects of good life have been produced in a degree superior to what is seen in the mass of British Protestants, then Divine Wisdom stands convicted of mistake and folly in the enquiry, "Who can bring a clean thing out of an unclean? Not one." If from perpetually worshipping and ardently contemplating the deeds of gods "adulterous and lascivious," has sprung purity of heart and life, superior to that produced by the knowledge of Him who is of purer eyes than to behold iniquity;—if from perpetually dwelling with delight upon deities *thievish, deceitful, avaricious,* have arisen probity, sincerity, uprightness, disinterestedness of mind far superior to any thing produced by contemplating Him "who did no evil neither was guile found in his mouth, but suffered, leaving us an example that we should follow his steps; then in India grapes have been produced from thorns, and figs from thistles, although "He who knows all things," and spake as never man spake, solemnly declared this to be impossible. But the hints given by this ingenuous Native, respecting the licentious dances, the impure language and gestures, the adultery, the drunkenness, "the murders" of these fervent worshippers of the Hindoo gods,—of their falsehood, uncleanness, and excess,—their taking for their spiritual guides men filled with falsehood, hypocrisy and pride,—their "making no distinction between virtue and vice," are altogether against these assertions, which alike contradict the sacred Scriptures, and the common principles of reason. Between this brief outline, which *BRUJA-MOHUN* so carefully abstains from overcharging, and the assertions of *CARNATICUS*, there is no small discrepancy; and which of these writers is most likely to be correct, *CARNATICUS* a foreigner, or *BRUJA-MOHUN*, born and educated among his own countrymen, it would be vain to discuss.

To this exhibition of Hindooism, in its very principle as well as in its practical effects so completely the reverse of "real morality," much might be added, but it would be superfluous to add any thing to the unanswerable refutation which this ingenuous Native, by his own observations on its effects rendered hostile to Hindoo idolatry, thus furnishes to all the assertions of *CARNATICUS*. That the country is reduced to the lowest state of moral degradation, that its very morality, if such an abuse of terms be allowable, is subversive of the happiness of society, that its religious worship is infinitely dishonorable to God, while it is both degrading and destructive to man, our Native authority sufficiently establishes.

Yet we may not attempt the amelioration of its inhabitants; our interposition would be inconsistent with our duty. We have too many claims arising from domestic wants to be able to turn even the smallest rivulet of our charity on the shores of India; and those who have thus contributed of their substance have not been just, and those who have solicited this exercise of their charity have been working on the credulity of their fellow-countrymen. Now granting that in our attempts to benefit other nations we have in some measure overlooked the claims of want in our own land, and have actually relaxed the springs of domestic benevolence, such an instance of disinterestedness would even deserve to be inscribed in letters of gold, and the man who should ascribe it to perversity of mind, might justly be supposed dead to the honour of his country. There is far more selfishness in nations than in individuals; yet when a man in private life is found to sacrifice his own convenience or profit to the good of others, he is justly deemed worthy of esteem and honor. Why then should the existence of these feelings in the great body of a nation be regarded as worthy of blame? Surely history does not abound with too many instances of national benevolence! If then as a

nation we had forgotten our own wants in our ardor to extend the blessings of civilization and knowledge to other nations who have no tie on us besides their moral degradation, we should have done an act which the general sense of mankind would not only have approved but it would even have regarded with admiration.

But we have not disregarded the wants of our own country. Our charity has begun at home. We have searched out the recesses of misery, the abodes of vice and ignorance in our native land, and for their removal have established Societies and Institutions almost without number. There is scarcely any form under which human misery has appeared, for the extinction of which there is not formed a separate and active combination of the wise and good. We have given more than mere pecuniary aid; we have bestowed our time on the exigencies of our native land. Our foreign missionaries and the agents of our charity abroad, are so far outnumbered by our domestic ministers of comfort and benevolence, that placed with them they would be lost in the crowd. In what part of the world can CARNATICUS have been residing, not to have heard of the almost innumerable benevolent Societies with which our native land now teems for the removal of vice, ignorance, and misery? Does he need to be informed that among the most civilized nations such liberality and unceasing benevolence have never been witnessed from the creation of the world to the present time? So numerous are the Societies for the removal of human misery now become in Britain, that to read with care all their Annual Reports, would almost exclusively occupy the whole time of CARNATICUS. Before hazarding the assertions he should at least have examined what is really done at home. After such efforts for our own land, may we not be permitted to expend even a trifle of our wealth and attention on the moral wants of a nation thrice as large, brought by Divine Providence within the circle of our influence and committed peculiarly to our care? For every guinea sent to India with this view, there are Ten thus expended on our native land. If Twenty Thousand Pounds are annually sent thus to India, Two Hundred Thousand Pounds are devoted to the extinction of ignorance, vice, and misery in our native land. May not then even the tythe of our benevolence be devoted to a vast nation committed to our guardian care while sunk so deep in vice and misery? Must we wait till ignorance and vice be annihilated—till misery be extinct—till poverty be banished from our native land, before we regard the wants of a nation of whom millions are annually perishing for lack of knowledge? Are we to wait till our own country shall be turned into a moral paradise, before we send a shilling abroad, with the view of enlightening others? This would be a most singular return to Divine Providence for the rich blessings heaped on Britain.

We might then ask, How much longer is India, in so surprising a manner committed to our care, to continue in the fetters of ignorance and vice, before we may consider ourselves at liberty to bestow on it the smallest degree of attention? But the enquiry would be void. To those who are hostile to every extension of knowledge, that time will never come: if one objection be removed, another will arise. It is not their burning zeal for the improvement of their native land, their ardent wish for the removal of ignorance and misery there, which prompts these objections; but a decided opposition to the extension of such efforts abroad. Their concern for domestic comfort and improvement is merely the pretext by which they attempt to shut out other nations from the benefits of knowledge. For were the period to arrive when every one in Ireland had been furnished with blankets the purchase of charity, some new obstacles would arise. The time for imparting knowledge and civilization to the inhabitants of India, would always be in prospect. It is thus that every effort of the wise and good to ameliorate the condition of their fellow creatures, has always been met. Thus was the abolition of the Slave trade opposed,—not directly indeed, but by endeavouring to postpone it to a future day—which was never to dawn. Those who on the question of its abolition proposed the substitution of 1800 for 1792, on the arrival of that year proposed another period; and the time would have been postponed *ad infinitum* had their advice been taken. Thus is it with these who are now unfriendly to the emancipation of India from ignorance, vice, and misery "The period is not yet arrived.—We have domestic calls." And when these have been met by unexampled efforts, still will the time for foreign exertions be at a distance;—and if we listen to them, thus will it continue for ever.

The transmission of blankets to Ireland is certainly benevolent,—and we imagine it has not been wholly overlooked even by those who have embraced the most distant nations within the circle of their benevolence. Did the question admit of a more minute scrutiny, we think it would be discovered that more solid relief has been extended to the sister-kingdom by the promoters of foreign efforts of benevolence, than by those who are perpetually narrowing the sphere and attempting to diminish the objects of our benevolent regard. If CARNATICUS therefore, infers that our concern for the improvement of India, dries up the resources of our domestic liberality, he reasons without data. If he will undertake the labor of ascertaining the dates of our domestic charities, he will find, that since the spirit which regards foreign nations has arisen, they have increased in almost a tenfold degree. Those astonishing efforts for furnishing with the Sacred Oracles and if possible imparting the

ability to read them, to every inhabitant of the British Isles, which have excited the admiration and inflamed the ardor of all Europe, have been the growth of a period distinguished above all others for efforts to enlighten distant nations with the Holy Scriptures. Thirty years ago these efforts had scarcely an existence; they arose after the public mind had been turned to the view of ignorance and vice in foreign countries. Our internal exertions, if originated by our efforts in behalf of foreign countries, have at length far outstripped them. Indeed from our foreign exertions, the spirit of domestic exertion has derived all its progressive vigour. Genuine Christian benevolence is of so peculiar a nature, that the more misery and woe press on its view, the more does its capacity increase. Its means augment with the augmentation of the objects presented to its view. It is a stream which derives magnitude and extension from its progress; and which, while it is perpetually seeking new channels and outlets, deprives of its healing waters no part of the region through which it has already passed. When efforts to extend the knowledge of the scriptures to foreign lands were first proposed, the same objections were then urged which are now urged by CARNATICUS; but how completely have time and experience refuted them! At that period these objections seemed to carry an appearance of strength; to many there appeared some reason to apprehend that the exhibition to public liberality of foreign scenes of misery, would dry up the scanty stream of our domestic charities. But with what force of reason can this be urged at the present day, when the experiment has been made, and the result has been a tenfold augmentation of our home charities? The cause of this is not difficult to divine. Those who have been warmed into Christian zeal by contemplating the ignorance and vice which prevail in other countries, have naturally been led to look around at home, and to examine whether there were not objects of equal pity and benevolence in their native land: hence the numerous Societies which have been formed with a view to our domestic wants. In our corrupt and selfish minds, benevolence needs excitement to bring it into full action; and the success realized or expected in our exertions abroad, react on the feeling of the public at home, and add to their number and energy. There is no success granted to foreign efforts, no prospect of doing good in the darkest and most distant parts of the earth, which does not impart additional energy to local exertions in Britain.

If these ideas be in any degree correct, and we think experience will support them, we cannot be guilty of an act more completely paralytic, than to lop off our foreign exertions. There are no surer means of stifling and extinguishing our domestic charities, than our narrowing the sphere and lessening the objects of benevolent exertion. Not a single penny would be thereby acquired for home consumption in the work of charity. He who possessing the means, endeavours to persuade himself that it is his duty to withhold his usual contributions to foreign exertions that he may assist more effectually those in his native land, will not stop here, he will speedily consider his duty as confined to his own country—his own neighbourhood—his own family. Thus the spirit of liberality when it once begins to retrograde, will soon center in his own house and be possibly intombed in his own person. For one man who denies his assistance to his native land that he may support foreign exertions, there are ten who confine their benevolence to their own country. The danger therefore lies wholly on the other side.

Those who have at heart the welfare of their native land therefore, and regard its local institutions, should be careful how they discountenance foreign exertions. For aught they know, they may effect, to a melancholy extent, the object they most wish to serve. It is not in our nature to feel more intensely for those at a distance, than for those whose miseries sound in our ears and are present before our eyes. For domestic charities, were the provision for foreign wants doubled or even tripled, there would still be left a most ample store. Who that first witnessed those benevolent exertions in favor of foreign countries, could even in his most sanguine hopes, have calculated upon so vast a sum as is annually raised for the relief of want and the removal of ignorance in our native land? And to those yet unborn, the efforts which are now made, may appear contemptible compared with what their age may witness.

The exertions made in Britain, have further kindled a kindred spirit in the countries to which they have been directed. To instance in India alone; fifteen years ago the numerous public institutions now formed there for the removal of ignorance and misery, had almost no existence; but within this period we have beheld at the three Presidencies and in the Islands, the rise of more than Twenty Societies and Institutions, which are now actively engaged in seconding the praise-worthy efforts of the British public. The sum furnished in India in aid of these exertions, actually exceeds the amount of the sums annually sent to India by British liberality at home. Since these foreign exertions then, instead of diminishing the funds devoted to domestic charity, have augmented them in a tenfold degree, and have created local sources of benevolence abroad to so large an extent, to discontinue them would be unwise in its nature, destructive in its effects on the general interests of the society, and utterly inconsistent with the elevated situation which Britain now holds among the nations of the earth.



# ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

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## Pirates at Poncowrie.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

Sir,

If any of the H. C. Ships or Cruizers or any Country Ship proceeds to the Noncowrie Islands, I doubt not but they would corroborate the following statement, and relieve the minds of many an anxious parent of the doubts that have so long been suffered to exist respecting the fate of a young and a very respected Commander from this port.

In the latter end of 1821, the ship *FUTTEL CURREN* touched at the Noncowrie Isles for trade, and purchased from the crew of a *Native Boat*, a rudder-pentle, and gudgeons. The astonishment that such articles could be found there was done away with, when the Natives related that on one Island there were a large number of Europeans and Christians of different descriptions, living in the state of pirates; that they had a number of English Ships' boats, which were generally hauled up under the trees near to their habitations; and that they were the terror of the rest of the Islanders. The ship proceeded on her voyage to Rangoon, and there related these circumstances, when, to the astonishment of Mr. T. the respectable ship-builder, he recognized the pentle and gudgeon as that which had been made by him for the *FYZEE ALLUM*. On referring to his Foreman, all doubt was done away; he pointed out some other more particular marks by which he knew it, and for many other reasons, he had not forgotten one particular circumstance that happened at the time of fitting it.

With these circumstances, and some former ones published, I think in your JOURNAL, setting forth the purchase of Silk Piece Goods by a Ship that touched there for similar purposes of trade, I am inclined to think that the whole is too extraordinary to remain unnoticed, and that the efforts of the owners of that long-lost Ship could never be better directed than in tracing this account to the fountain head.

I am, Sir, Your's, &c.

A MERCHANT.

## Indian News.

**Delhi.**—Extract of a Letter from Delhi, dated April 30, 1822.—The Russian war is a mere talk. Two Frenchmen have arrived at Lahore as adventurers, and have offered their services to Ranjeet Sing, upon a gold-mohur a day each. They are detained by Ranjeet Sing for the present, and I believe he waits for instructions from Calcutta about them; they must be persons who have come out to look for a livelihood, but afford great speculation of talk. There is, however, no dread of your Bungalow at Meerut being set fire to by the Russians, but if there was, I should join you in calling on the Buckshree to go security or insurer of it. The accounts I have had from Neemuch is that Sir David Ochterlony, with all his suite, are building away, paying 15 rupees per month for Carpenters and Bricklayers from Delhi, and taking timbers from here. None of them like their new situation, and would prefer coming back to Delhi, but it is too late now. The Commissioners come here to-morrow, when the new arrangements take place. Mr. Ross, the principal Commissioner, is also the Governor General's Agent, and transacts the political duties as usual. Mr. Frazer is to have the Revenue branch; and Mr. Ewer, who was the Police Superintendent, to act for Mr. Perry, with the Judicial Department under him, and Mr. Stirling as Secretary, with a number of Assistants. Mr. Middleton is gone to Etawah as Collector. Colonel Skinner is come back from Calcutta, quite delighted with his visit.

**Major Faithful's Party.**—A Correspondent in the Interior informs us that when Major Faithful's party was within one day's march of Cantonments, intelligence was received of ———'s refusal to comply with the Aumil's demand, and the order of right about was accordingly given without delay. A reinforcement has just been sent from Benares to Sultanpoor, since the rebels had been joined by a number of partisans. The reinforcement consists of 1 Company of the 19th Native Infantry, two troops of the 1st Na-

tive Cavalry, and 2 guns with their necessary compliment. The *Dawk* had been plundered between Juanpoor and Lucknow a few days previously to the dispatch of our advices, which are dated the 8th of May. Pullipaul Singh, an Oude Zemindar, had entered the district of Juanpoor, accompanied by his followers, who nearly murdered the Thanadar on the frontier. They shot his horse under him, and wounded him in the arm with a musket ball. In short, Oude is represented to be in a terrible state of anarchy and confusion, notwithstanding the asseverations made by the Correspondent in JOHN BULL, of "peace, and virtue, and beatitude," in that territory, which is now nick-named "Turkey in Asia."

**Benares, May 9, 1822.**—Several failures of a very serious nature have lately occurred among some of the Native Mahojans in this City, which has occasioned great consternation among that class of Merchants. Speculating too incautiously in Cotton is said to have been the prevailing cause that has led to their downfall. These disasters may perhaps prove a salutary warning to all those engaged in that precarious trade, not to run too great a risk, until the state of the Market may render it prudent for them to do so, with more safety than it appears they can at present.

The 1st Battalion 29th N. I. who are on their march from Juggernath, are expected here on the 15th instant. Letters from the Camp complain of the heat, as being almost insufferable, the Thermometer exceeding 100° behind tatties in a tent. Notwithstanding, however, their sufferings from the fatigue attendant on a march at this season of the year, they are fortunately pretty free from sickness.

Yesterday morning a Detachment consisting of 3 Troops from the 1st Cavalry, 2 Companies from and the 19th N. I. and a Brigade of 6-Pounders, under the Command of Colonel Clark of the 1st Cavalry, left this in progress to Jaunpoor, from whence a requisition had been made for Troops, to intercept a Native Chief with about 1000 followers, chiefly Horsemen, who had been driven from the King of Oude's territory and taken refuge in the district, and where they had already commenced to make themselves hostile, by committing several unlawful acts.

A Letter from Batowra on the Ganges, a small distance above Allahabad, gives an account of a most daring affair that took place there on the 15th of April, between twelve desperate up-country Thieves, and a Guard of Jemadar, Havildar, Naick and 22 Sepoys, who were escorting them by water to the Presidency for Transportation. It appears that the desperados framed a plan for effecting their escape, and which they completely succeeded in, by first securing the muskets of the guard, and then drove them over-board with their own weapons. All, except three, escaped, by crossing the River into Oude, and have not since been heard of. In an attempt the ex-guard made to retake the Pirates, one Sepoy was wounded.—*Letters*

**Juanpoor.**—Prittupaul Singh, a refractory Zeminder in Oude, passed Pertaubgurh a few days ago, and entered the district of Juanpoor with a party of his adherents. The Thanadar on our Frontier went out to check their progress; but was obliged to retreat, owing to the superiority of numbers, though not before he was wounded in the arm by a musket-ball, and his horse-shot under him. The country-people were assembled to oppose the rebel, and a detachment of troops has been deputed to pursue, however no report, we believe, has yet been received of the termination of this affair. The subjects of the King are in great alarm, and many of them daily emigrate into our provinces, to seek an asylum against the hordes roving about.—*John Bull.*

## Marriage.

On the 14th instant, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend D. CORRIE, Mr. THOMAS BRAE, jun. to Miss ISABELLA CLEMENTINE MACDONALD.

## CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY	CALCUTTA.	SELL
6 8	New Loans, .....	6 9
16 0	Ditto Remissible, .....	15 8

**A Young Indian.**

"It would be a fine thing indeed, at this time of day, if a new school of Jesuitism, operating most confirmedly like the old—*per fas et nefas*—by sophisticated ambiguity quarterly, and Bulls and Beacons weekly, could extinguish the illumination of the age, and by mere dint of brawling, silence the deductions of reason, and the every day increasing results of more enlarged common sense."—*Review of Lord Byron's New Work.*

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

It much astonishes me, that the Calcutta JOHN BULL could persuade himself, that the abuse and ridicule thrown upon Joseph Home of Montrose, and other grave matters treated of in my letter, published in your Paper of Saturday last, ought to be taken up as personal dispute between two private individuals, about whom the world knows nothing or cares nothing, residing apparently in Calcutta, Bengal, in the East Indies. I viewed it as a branch of a great political and national question, between Whigs and Tories—the Democracy and Aristocracy—the virtuous supporters of British Liberty, and those who wish to see its sun set for ever. To regard it as merely affecting the character of Joseph Home, truly illustrious as that man has become, is bringing it within a very narrow compass; and the propriety of republishing such ridicule and abuse in India, is the narrowest view I wish to take of the subject. I care not by what man or set of men this be done; for these circumstances are quite immaterial as far as regards their moral and political tendency.

Now let me say a few words in defence of my mode of writing, trying & by the established practice of Newspaper discussion in Calcutta. With regard to his own Editorial conduct, one instance will be sufficiently strong for my present purpose. On the 26th of February, he printed a Letter calling you an APPROVER of Murder, Treason, and Assassination!!! I shall next point out, as is but right, the treatment he has himself experienced during his short career. In the 9th page of the last volume of your JOURNAL, (as I discover by the Index) JOHN BULL's professions are called in question; at page 23, his practice, as compared with them, is ridiculed; at page 72, he is accused of offending against good breeding, more than was ever witnessed in that Paper before; at page 92, he is sent "deeper and deeper still;" at page 143, he is accused of writing nonsense, and he is afterwards proved guilty of fathering nonsense that was not his own! At page 173, his pledges are called a "solemn farce," and himself a "promise-breaking Editor" &c. Now what right has he to find fault with me who ascribe to him no motives but such as he himself avows; me, who question not the sincerity of his professions or pledges; but lay down my data fairly and reason upon them with the accuracy of a young philosopher and the candour of a Christian?

I meant to view him, I repeat, solely as an Editor, and made no allusion whatever to any thing that was not plainly stated or might not fairly be inferred from what was laid before the world by him in that character. I contradicted no pledge he had made to the public, nor questioned the sincerity of his professions, nor did I ascribe to him any motives which he has not publicly avowed. In what respect then am I personal? Perhaps in appealing to the common feelings of our nature; but these, although they are seated in the breast, may be discovered by all, without either the aid of spies or the art of divination.

To this extent may candour be carried and no farther: If any person will point out in the pages of the Calcutta JOHN BULL any passage stating that the political effusions of the detestable paper of the same name in London, are quoted for any better reason than to amuse the readers, I am ready to admit that other reason. If no other reason is stated, I hold that amusement was the only object; that Mr. Home's aged mother and her humble occupation were dragged before the Public, only to enable the readers of that paper to laugh away an idle hour. We cannot suppose it was intended to read the world "a great moral lesson" that all mothers should strangle their male offspring at their birth, rather than send into the world such men as Home! I want to be informed why the mother of this man is to be held up to public derision? Is the blessing pronounced on the mother of our Saviour to be reversed upon this woman; and are we to yell against Home in political phrenzy "Cursed by the womb that bare thee and the paps that gave the suck!" These are not subjects of laughter and merriment; when the most sacred feelings of our nature are outraged, and the world converted into a den of wild beasts, rendering the mother, out of vengeance towards the young!

I lay it down as a preposition self-evident that "if the only object of an Editor is to amuse his readers, that is, to present an attractive or saleable commodity, regardless of its political or moral tendency, he may attain his object equally well by the sale of caricatures and obscene prints, and lascivious compositions, without a greater violation of honourable principle or his duty to society." I have here merely laid down what I take to be the law, and I will leave the Public, the Jury to which I appeal the question, to make the application. I request your

readers to peruse attentively the following quotations from JOHN BULL (which might have been more copious but for the waste of time) and pronounce candidly what are those principles by which he is guided in making his selections!

"We have also got a file of London JOHN BULLS, for August and September, some parts of which we might perhaps be induced to copy for the AMUSEMENT of our up-country ultras, if it were not that, we are somewhat afraid of the city rising en masse against us, or what is much worse, and of much more consequence,—a general emigration in disgust."—*John Bull, March 9th.*

Is not the meaning of the above paragraph this, that he quotes from JOHN BULL to amuse his readers; and that the only thing which weighs in his mind against it, is the fear of disgusting some of his Calcutta Readers of more liberal principles? Again:—

"We have given to-day an article from the latest number of BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE, which we think will amuse a great portion of our Anti-Radical readers, and not perhaps very much offend the other portion of them. We allude to the "Familiar Epistle to Christopher North, on the personalities of the Whigs and the outcry against Mags. The article is truly admirable in every respect."—*John Bull March 16th.*

Does not this indicate the same management of his different classes of supporters; he hopes to amuse the one without losing the other? The Article alluded to which is here called, "truly admirable" is a defence of personalities, and what in the JOURNAL of 18th of the same month, you justly characterise as "cut-throat practices." Again:—

"As many of our up-country Subscribers may not have an opportunity of seeing the ASIATIC JOURNAL for October, for some time, we have given several extracts from it to-day, the most AMUSING of which are, the "Fortunes acquired in India!" "Brevet Army Rank." On a Free Press in India, by an old Indian, and Proprietor of East-Indian Stock, and the Debate at the India-House on the 23th of September last."—*John Bull, March 29th.*

"Our Friends in the Upper Provinces, who know nothing of Radical and Anti-Radical Newspapers, but from report, will doubtless be GLAD to have a specimen before them of two of the most notorious Papers in England, and these two the most resolutely opposed to each other in principles and politics. We mean the NEWS and the JOHN BULL. We give them therefore two articles to-day from those Papers, which will pretty plainly, we think, display the true character of both. They will find also an article from the SUM of 23rd of October by CORNETT, which will show how he treats Sir Robert Wilson's dismissal."—*John Bull, April 16th.*

The Editor had told the Public he had no party politics to pander to; and is it not clear, from the above, that he quotes from the BULL or the NEWS, CORNETT or the CORNETT just as he deems their lucubrations will be most interesting, regardless of the party they advocate?

"We continue our Extracts to-day from the latest English Papers, as well as from the Magazines and Journals for October and November, which contain a variety of highly interesting intelligence. We give also some Elegant Extracts, with an article on Modern Knighthood from the Country Constitutional Guardian, which furnished us with the observations on Sir Robert Wilson's conduct, will no doubt AMUSE some of our readers. We have many good things in store for them from that work."—*John Bull, April 25th.*

The same principle, to AMUSE, the polar star of his Editorial Horizon, shines throughout as clear as day.

The following Extract from the Paper of next day, gives a specimen of JOHN BULL's mode of supporting BENEVOLENCE: "We have at length says he, received a copy of the long-looked-for Dublin Mail, or intercepted correspondence by the celebrated Author of the Fudge Family in Paris; and having promised to furnish our readers with some Extracts from it, we shall endeavour to do so, although we must confess it is a task of no ordinary difficulty. The fact is, the Book is exceedingly dull, and what is worse, it is exceedingly personal, and what is still worse, it is grossly indecent! And yet it is written (will any one believe it?) by a whig, by a declaimer against JOHN BULL and Blackwood, by a determined abhorrer of personalities. All this is very strange, and yet, gentle readers, it is all very true." (After giving the Fudge account of the Letters he says.) "We shall now give two or three of them by way of specimen; which we think will be sufficient to satisfy our readers of the true character of the whole MAIL."—*John Bull, April 26.*

Now this is as good an indirect puff as could have been desired, and if any Booksellers in Calcutta had the work, I am sure they should have been extremely grateful for his notice of a grossly indecent book just received, long-looked for, written by a celebrated author, &c. but, I am far from insinuating such was its intention; yet I am morally certain such could have been its only effect. After giving a specimen of the "grossly indecent" book to his Gentle readers, he adds some information to the Ladies of Calcutta about MIRRORS, which you know have been quite the go of late; and doubtless his fair readers were considerably amused with



"Bob and Joan" and the "Royal Three-handed Whist," and rendered much wiser than their fathers or husbands would have wished them.—Again—

"A prudent carver, says Dr. Kitchener, will cut fair, and observe an equitable distribution of the Dainties he is serving out, and regulate his helps, by the proportion which his dish (Paper) bears to the numbers he has to divide it amongst, taking into this reckoning, the *quantum* of appetite the several guests are presumed to possess.

Study their genius, caprices, *gout*,  
They in return, may haply study you;  
Some wish a *PINTON*, some prefer a leg;  
Some for a *merry-thought* or *sides-bone* beg;  
The wings of Fowls, then slices of the round,  
The trail of Woodcock, of Codfish the sound.  
Let strict impartiality preside,  
Nor peak, nor favor, nor affection guide.

Those rules, we purpose to adopt forthwith, and have accordingly laid before our readers to-day, a variety of *made Dishes*, both European and Asiatic, besides some good roast beef, fowl, calf-head, mutton, pan-cakes, fish, eggs and bacon. Of the contributions of our correspondents, part we have served up in a *hash*, and part whole without any sauce. We hope our guests will have no reason to complain of to-day's entertainment."—*John Bull*, April 27th.

Here he severely ridicules his own principles of selection, because others will not do it for him, by comparing his trade to Cookery; an idea for which I beg leave to thank him. Does anybody recollect of being in a London Cook shop? I do well. "What will you please to have Sir?" (*cries a smart girl, as you enter*). "There's roast mutton, boiled mutton, roast pork, boiled pork, mutton chops, roast pig, leg of lamb, pigeon pie beef steak—"

Which may be converted thus: "What will you please to have, Readers? You may have buttered Tories, roasted Whigs, or peppered Radicals from Cumberland Gate—or Bull's tripe sold by the stone; and cow-tail (Courier) by the ewt, and cockatrice-eggs from Blackwood by the dozen; or would you like a bit of the GUARDIAN done over with BULL-paste prepared in Calcutta? or perhaps you are Whiggishly inclined, and would prefer a snap of the News; or better still, if you are a Radical, a slice of Cobbett's fresh American cheese; or of the EXAMINER (blasphemous dog!) Look at that fine piece on Parsley-cushion: it smells of Saint Wilberforce and Bloody Mary—shocking clever, eh!—Or would you like to *amuse* your teeth with something nice and stimulating—tart and incisive?—Then I'll let you have a small bit as a *bonne bouche* of the IRISH MAIL: forbidden fruit this—can't let you have much,—only adapted for bad appetites; not much relished by people in sound health. What do you think of "Royal Three handed Whist?" and "Bob and Joan?" Something good in them, eh!" Very amusing for the ladies, won't it? What would you say to a Polly-Murphy's Cape after this? Not a-miss, eh?

Reader.—Good Dr. KITCHENER: THROW YOUR SLOP PAIL TO THE DOGS: I'LL NONE OF IT!

To proceed with my Extracts:—

"Our readers will find a variety of extracts to day, from the English JOHN BULL, of the 21st and 28th of October, which we think will afford them some AMUSEMENT."—*John Bull*, May 1st.

The Chorus is still,—Some amusement.—Again:—

"Paul Potter's Letters in the BULL, are worthy reading, we think, even by those who will not condescend to improve by them. To be sure they are not very complimentary to the English Whigs, but that is no reason for rejecting them altogether by the Patriots of Bengal in the East Indies. In England the Whigs, we understand, are occasionally violent and demi-radically inclined; but here luckily they are all cool, and philosophical, and somewhat given to Toryism; and consequently there is little fear whatever of corrupting their political morals by Paul Potter's Letters. By way of contrast however, to the BULL, we shall give to-morrow an article from the EXAMINER, of the 25th of November, on the "Persecution of the Carilles."—*John Bull*, May 10th.

A good illustration of good Dr. Kitchener's Theory: Paul Potter is served up with the Examiner by way of sauce, to make it go down smoothly with his Whig Friends. He here confesses there is some fear of corrupting the political morals of his readers; but he does not think this a reason for withholding the Letters in question. They would *do* amuse.

I could never yet see any good reason for imitating the lower animals, either in their names or any thing else. The Sun, Moon, and Stars, and various others of the host of heaven, have given titles to newspapers; and although there may be something too Paganish in it, yet it cannot be much objected to, as it may tend to inspire lofty ideas. But now, as if all dignified objects had been exhausted, we have the great field of Politics ploughed by a Yoke of Oxen! However, since it is so, even from the habits of the Brute creation Esop has shown that something may be learned. We never find, for instance, that one animal acts as toad-eater

or lickspittle to another; we never find that one snake will use the venom of another, even against its enemies; but here is one Ox sucking up and blowing himself out with the filth of another, and then squirting it into the mouths of the people of India. *O monstrum horrendum, immane et lumine ademptum!*

On the 10th of May, the Calcutta JOHN BULL continues his Extracts from his brother in London, among which with other things is a garbled account of the York Whig Meeting, in the usual burlesque style. Take as a specimen:—"An eminent young coal-merchant, of the name of Lambton, then rose—and spluttered a certain number of words about "the minions of despotism," and "the slaves of power."

Here Mr. Lambton is ridiculed because he is a coal-merchant. To sell coals is rather a more honest way of gaining a livelihood than selling seats in Parliament, which is avowedly the trade of JOHN BULL's chief patrons, and at least an equally under-hand and black profession. The King himself, when Duke of Cornwall, derived his revenue from mines of tin and copper: might not he in the same style of writing, be called an eminent tin and copper merchant? The Bishop of Durham receives nearly all his great gains from mines of lead; might not he be called a sanctified lead merchant? And as Sir William Curtis, the King's favorite and constant companion, is a biscuit-baker in Wapping, might we not, if such vulgarity be allowable, talk jocosely of the tin and copper man and his dough-faced crony, Curtis? Mr. Lambton "the coal-merchant rose and spluttered," did he? Good! Did the King splutter when he drank his bumpers of Whiskey punch at Dublin? or revelled in his own kitchen at Brighton? When these questions are answered satisfactorily, it will be time so to ridicule Mr. Lambton.

Take as another specimen:—"LORD NORMANBY's father, a man exemplary in all the relations of life,—beloved by all who know him—respected and esteemed—honoured with the confidence of his Sovereign, and at this moment a Cabinet Minister; one of those "actual possessors of official power," who has risen to that power by a steady adherence to the Tory politics of the greatest man this country ever knew, and by which adherence, conjointly with his fellows, he has shared in the preservation, and in the glory of England. This Noble Lord—*all*, (from what cause we stop not to inquire),—is mixed up in a virulent and general attack upon our rulers, by his own son, at a drunken tavern meeting."—Now if all the children of any nobleman must necessarily follow the politics of their father, their situation is little better than that of Hindoos, which obliges the son to pursue the father's trade, whether it be that of a robber or a murderer, and the daughter to follow the example of her mother altho' it be to devote herself to prostitution! Political opinions should then be entitled like estates, and errors be adopted like feudal titles from father to son.

We have next a piece of extraordinary information: "But the question of the Queen is of itself not a political question and ought never to have been made one,—it is a personal question, the entertainment of which, is a personal insult to the Monarch." JOHN BULL perhaps thought it an act of justice, when he had poured out so much abuse against the Whigs, to let the Tories in for some share. JOHN here gives the lie to the King and all his Ministers! They vowed and protested that the question of the Queen was not a personal but a public question; and whenever the contrary was asserted, they repelled the accusation in the most unequivocal manner. JOHN therefore gives them all the lie, and then talks big about others offering a personal insult to the monarch!

Since the London JOHN BULL has become such a mighty favorite in Calcutta, it will be edifying to your readers to learn something of his conduct towards Ireland. The dreadful state of that country has been sufficient to fill the stoutest heart with pity and horror. Not so JOHN BULL: he makes a jest of this great national calamity. The following is a specimen of this indecent merriment:—

"Dr. ROCHE (probably the patentee of the herbal embrocation for the whooping cough) prescribed soothing measures, but speedy ones—a disease like that of Ireland required immediate attention, he seemed to think speechifying a certain febrifuge; he enlarged upon the state of the Constitution and concluded by a motion—for proceeding instantler.

"MR. BLAKE, after what had dropped from the Hon. Gentleman, deprecated the idea of holding clubs perpetually, in which Col. Maunsell did not seem exactly to coincide."

Then comes an insulting allusion to the former profession of the admirable Miss O'Neil, formerly as an Actress, the delight and ornament of her country, now become the wife of Mr. Becher:—

"EARL BLENINGTON was followed on the same side by Mr. Waddington, who said a few words which were nearly inaudible. Mr. Waddington was succeeded by Mr. Wrixon Becher, who agreed in the necessity of "getting the House together" as soon as possible—he talked of the "acts" of the Government, and the dreadful "scenes" which were performing in Ireland—the "tragedies" that he had seen, and the different stages of the disturbances he had observed—(here there was a slight cry

of Order, Order.) He was convinced however, that the great hope of "Ireland's benefit was fixed on the assembling of Parliament." This gentleman was received with unbounded applause."

Talk of private character indeed! The wretch who writes this asserts he never makes any allusions to private character or private life; he puts the Bible, the Crown, and the Sceptre at the head of his paper, and under the motto of "God, the King, and the People," breaks through all the rules of decency, and insults all propriety and order in a more flagrant manner than England ever saw before.

While the dissemination of these outrages against all the laws that bind society together are execrated throughout England, what is to be said of their triumphant republication in Calcutta? Are we not the brothers, sons, and countrymen of those who are subjected to this pestilence? Have not many of us beheld the lovely O'Neil excelling in the highest efforts of the Drama, moulding all the passions at her will, now rousing, now melting, now inflaming; and with the lightening of her eye and the magic tones of her voice calling into action all the nobler faculties of the soul. Why is this inimitable woman to be made the common but of a Newspaper? Answer, ye supporters of decency and order! or with you indeed, "the age of chivalry is fled for ever." No publication that is systematically composed of such articles ought to be countenanced in any country. It cannot lead to good; it can serve no moral or political purpose, unless it be to set men an example how to calumniate and harrow up the feelings of each other. If we imitate our countrymen in England, let us imitate their virtues, and leave their vices beyond the ocean, not holding our national frailties a spectacle in the eyes of foreigners! When I hear the dregs of this people vilifying each other, it reminds me of the trash of the London JOHN BULL; with this difference, that the first ladies of my native country are the objects of such abuse; here it is confined, I hope, and believe, to the dregs of the people. Such sentiments are here expressed in language gross as themselves; but vice is vice still, although in the English Tory Prints, which thrive on the worst propensities of our nature, it may be softened by the refinements of learning or adorned with the flowers of genius.

To sum up all, I consider Patriotism to be a virtue, and one of the noblest too. The Tory faction have combined all that power and talents can effect, to bring this virtue into eternal ridicule, and every one who displays it. I do believe that the minds of many of them may have become so perverted by this schooling, as to consider Patriotism a vice. In their eyes, then, every thing said or done against Hume is justifiable that may be instrumental in hunting him down like a wild beast. So widely do my opinions differ from those who think so, that I deem impiety and indecency far less pernicious to society than ridiculing these exertions by which only the liberties of our country can be preserved. Because the Tories may hold Patriotism, Decency, or Piety, no virtues, or Murder no crime, are men to give up their reason, and reverse all ideas of right and wrong, good and evil, in compliment to the reigning party? Let no one imagine me at present making a violent supposition. I can produce proofs that impiety and indecency are by no means culpable in the eyes of the Tories; and I can produce one of the most popular Tory works that ever was published, in evidence that even the crime of murder is considered by them as a jest; even a very good joke! Mr. Wilson was accused of writing obscene parodies on the Psalms, and the Tories notwithstanding, made him Professor of Moral Philosophy! I do not believe there is any one in Calcutta that would so countenance indecency and impiety; but that merely proves him not a genuine Tory! even although he goes so far as to feed on the filth of the London JOHN BULL, a publication certainly of the very lowest character.

When I talk of Tories making out murder to be a good joke, I do not allude entirely to the Manchester Massacre, on which many well-meaning but half-witted men have differed widely. In BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE, a publication which JOHN BULL here has lauded to the skies, I find a paragraph which attempts to prove that murderers are not a bad sort of people; that it is quite a vulgar error to suppose them ruffians! that although not driven to this foul deed by necessity, they may be mild men of the most exquisite sensibility; in short, perfect gentlemen! The paragraph I mean, refers to the murder of Begbie, a person employed to carry money for one of the Banks in Edinburgh, who was inhumanly stabbed in the back, (as well as I can remember) and the Notes he had in charge taken from him: a deed, which, I may say without hyperbole, at that day filled Scotland with horror; the general detestation was such that the miscreant seemed never to have dared to spend any part of the money; and now it is a topic of ridicule for the abandoned Tory Press!—This is the paragraph from Blackwood:—

"On the subject of the Chaldean manuscript, let me now speak the truth. You yourself, Kit, were learned respecting that article; and myself, Blackwood, and a reverend gentleman of this city, alone know the perpetrator. The unfortunate man is now dead, but delicacy to his friends makes me withhold his name from the public. It was the same person who murdered Begbie! Like Mr. Bowles and Ali Pacha, he

was a mild man, of unassuming manners,—a scholar and a gentleman. IT IS QUITE A VULGAR ERROR TO SUPPOSE HIM A RUFFIAN. HE WAS SENSIBILITY ITSELF, AND WOULD NOT HURT A FLY. But it was a disease with him "to excite public emotion." Though he had an amiable wife, and a vast family, he never was happy, unless he saw the world gaping like a stuck pig. With respect to his MURDERING Begbie, AS IT IS CALLED, he knew the poor man well, and had frequently given him both small sums of money, and articles of wearing apparel. But all at once it entered his brain, that, by putting him to death in a sharp, and clever and mysterious manner, and seeming also to rob him of an immense number of bank notes, the city of Edinburgh would be thrown into a ferment of consternation, and there would be no end of the "public emotion," to use his own constant phrase on occasions of this nature. The scheme succeeded to a miracle. He stabbed Begbie to the heart, robbed the dead body in a moment, and escaped. But he never used a single stiver of the money, and was always kind to the widow of the poor man, who was rather a gainer by her husband's death. I have reason to believe that he ultimately regretted the act; but there can be no doubt that his enjoyment was great for many years, hearing the murder canvassed in his own presence, and the many absurd theories broached on the subject, which he could have overthrown by a single word.—Blackwood's Mag. No. LIV. page 50.

So, according to the modern Tory School of Morality, no remorse of conscience haunts the murderer; no images of horror crowd around his midnight pillow; on the contrary his mind is soothed with the most delightful reflections, and like the virtuous man, "his ways are ways of pleasantness and all his paths are peace!" These are the persons who have done more, says JOHN BULL, to expose the doctrines of the Edinburgh Review and other Whig publications than any writers in England; and these are the salutary doctrines they would substitute in their stead. God preserve our country from such a calamity!

I will add no more. It is disgusting that the world is come to that pitch of depravity, that we must reason against doctrines that ought to be stifled with universal execration. If we are to be robbed of our liberties, why should we abandon every virtue? but I believe the Tory Writers have formed a conspiracy against all virtues and moral principles, in the hope that the greatest virtue of all—PATRIOTISM—may perish in the common wreck; that they may thus the more easily reduce us to that state of abject slavery, where no virtue is wanted but their own—SERVILITY.

I am, &c.

A YOUNG INDIAN.

### Shipping.

We understand that the fine fast sailing Ship MELLISH, which has just arrived after a quick passage from England is about to return immediately, and offers the most favorable occasion that could possibly occur for Passengers ready to leave India.

### Sporting Intelligence.

The Calcutta Hands are to throw off, we hear, on Friday Morning the 17th at Ballygunge.

### Nautical Notice.

Ceylon, April 13, 1822.—We are sorry to state that the Ship COZOMB, which sailed from this port on the 31st ultimo for Galie, whence she was to pursue her voyage to the Mauritius and England, struck on the Raygam Rock off Gindurah on Saturday last about 7 in the morning, and was seriously injured. She was got into Galie harbour by the aid of boats and men from the shore, which was afforded as soon as the circumstances of the ship being in distress, was ascertained. The commandant having sent off a considerable Detachment of Europeans from the Garrison, whose assistance was of the greatest use in keeping under, the water which rushed in through the leak in the ship's bottom near her keel—when the ship got into harbour she had four feet water in her—none of the Passengers or Crew were sufferers, and their baggage and a great portion of the cargo has been unladen uninjured. By the last accounts it was resolved by the Master to heave the ship down and repair her at Galie. The inconvenience occasioned by this accident to the Passengers who were proceeding to England by its opportunity is easily to be conceived.—Ceylon Government Gazette.

### Administrations to Estates.

Mr. John Richard O'Connor, late of Calcutta, deceased—George Lycke, Esq. Surgeon.

Mr. Edward Studd, late of Calcutta, Master Mariner, deceased—Mrs. Henrietta Ann Studd.

Mr. Joseph Overijssel Porter, late of Calcutta, deceased—Mr. Richard Hasleby.



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